BRISTOL
IS BUCKS COUNTY'S
METROPOLIS

The Bucks County Gazette.

THE GAZETTE
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BRISTOL

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BRIGHT BE THY PATHWAY.

Bright be thy pathway, dear, e'er be it bright.
Light be your fond heart, dear, e'er be it light.
Where'er thy footsteps stray
Sunshine be all the way.
Joy greet thine every day,
Peace greet thy night.

Fair be thy dwelling, love, e'er be it fair.
Sweet be the fancies, love, that soothe thee there.
Sweet be thine every dream.
May all about thee seem
Lit with joy's brightest dream,
Free from life's care.

True be thy heart's love, child, e'er be he true,
Loving thee always, child, all thy life through,
So that, whate'er betide,
Brighter thy days may glide,
Having him by thy side
Ever to woo.

Would I could make thy life over thus bright!
Would I could make thy heart ever thus light!
Child, I shall never see
Thee as I picture thee
Thorns with the flowers will be
Until life's night.

—Boston Traveler.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

—Rev. Dean R. Leland, of Illinois, will preach in the Presbyterian Church for the next four Sundays.

—At the recent term of Court the case against Samuel Scott, of Bristol, for selling adulterated food was continued.

—List of letters remaining in Bristol post office September 30, 1897: M. Goldberg, Pat'k. Hogan, Albert Richardson.

—The monthly evangelistic service will be held in the Baptist Church on Sunday next. There will be special singing by the choirs.

—Rev. E. A. Rook attended the meeting of the North Philadelphia Association of Baptist Churches, which began on Tuesday last.

—The October meeting of the Driving Park Association will be held on Monday, the 11th. Some interesting races are anticipated.

—Thomas Dewitt, the florist on Pond street, is the first grower in the Philadelphia market this year with chrysanthemums in full bloom.

—The firm of Thomas L. Leedom & Co., the extensive carpet manufacturers, are putting in an electric light plant and will dispense with gas.

—Edward Ennis has been appointed by the Court Judge of Election of the Fourth Ward, in the place of William Brickley removed from the district.

—Work will be commenced on the large addition to the worsted mills of William H Grundy & Co., as soon as possible, in order that it may be completed before the first of the year. The building will be 340 feet long and one and two stories high The improvement will cost $75,000, and nearly one hundred more people will be given employment at the mill.

—Republicans should bear in mind that Saturday, October 2, will be the last day for the payment of State and county taxes to make them eligible as voters at the approaching election. All citizens of 22 years and upwards, otherwise qualified, who have not paid a State or county tax within two years, must pay a tax not later than October 2 if they desire to vote at the November election. Every self-respecting citizen will pay his own tax.

—The following citizens of Bristol have been summoned to act as jurors at the October term of Civil Court begining on Monday, October 18: John R. Boyd, J P. Stradling. Charles Powell. For the November Criminal Court the following grand jurors were drawn John I. Storrell, John Stetson and William H. Hibbs. The traverse jurors for the same term are Charles Matthews, Neal J. McIlvaine, James Stephenson, James F. King, Jesse L. Booz, William R. Vandegrift and Denis Dugan.

—Charles Young on Tuesday of this present week was engaged in the occupation of removing the dust from carpets at the residence of Mr. Leo Landreth. His base of operations was at the foot of the yard on the river bank. He gave his mind as well as his bodily strength to the work. With his back to the river he worked away unconscious of the fact that he was slowly stepping backward. Gradually as the work progressed to a finish the distance from the river became less and less until the dividing line between land and water was small indeed. But Charles worked on, there was no one present to warn him of his fate, soon another backward step was taken and over he went into the water beneath him His cries for aid were heard by some men at the water works wharf and Charles was rescued after he had twice gone down. It was a narrow escape from a watery grave.

—At a meeting of the Executive committee of the W. R. A. held last night it was decided to hold the annual meeting of the association next Wednesday in Evans' Hall, corner of Mill and Pond streets, and to notify each member of the meeting. The association has given the riders of bicycles several very good paths in the first year of its existence. The dues for the ensuing year are one dollar. No rider of a bicycle should neglect to hand in his or her name for membership to any of the members of the Membership committee, which consists of the following persons: R. Fremont Harned, Leo Landreth, Harry H. Headley, Charles Wilson, Charles Schenck, Jacob Davis, William Brudon, Jesse O. Thomas, Jr., A. D. Morris, F. T. Chambers and Dr. William Martin. The one dollar required for membership will be amply repaid in the pleasure seen in riding over good path surrounding the town.

—A meeting of the members of the Presbyterian Church on last Friday evening, for the purpose of choosing a pastor was attended by one hundred persons. Rev. David Wills, of Tacony, was the Moderator, and Dr. W. P. Weaver, Secretary. The following nominations for pastor were made: Rev. George A. VanAlen, Rev. A. T. Von-Tobel, Rev. P. B. Kennedy, Rev. S. B. Nelson, Rev. P. Rioseco and Rev. William K. Tully. One ballot was taken, at which 96 votes were cast, which resulted in no choice. A motion to take a second ballot was defeated. A motion to appoint a committee of seven to visit different churches and recommend a pastor was also defeated. A motion that an application for a change in in the charter of the church be made to allow all contributing members of the congregation to vote in the selection of a pastor was unanimously carried. The meeting then adjourned.

Personal Mention.

Dr. W. P. Weaver is taking a two weeks vacation in Maryland.

Miss Helen Keim is the guest of Miss Julia Abbott, of Trenton.

Mr and Mrs. Walter Hall spent several days in Boston this week.

Miss Lillian Grant, of Wilmington, Del., is visiting Bristol relatives.

Mr and Mrs. William Wilson have returned from a visit of several days in Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Thomas, of Wilkesbarre, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Buckman.

Miss Roxaline Howell, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Miss Frances Landreth at Bloomsdale.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Fremont Harned last Saturday evening entertained their friends at progressive euchre.

Miss Helen Peirce will reside in Philadelphia this winter to attend the art classes in the Drexel Institute.

Miss Edith L. Jones has gone to Brooklyn for the winter and has been accepted as a student by the Pratt Institute in the normal class for kindergartners.

Special Meeting of Council.

At a special meeting of Council held on last Monday evening, at the request of the firm of Wm. H. Grundy & Co., manufacturers of worsted yarns, to consider the proposition to reduce the width of Jefferson avenue from Canal street to the canal to the width of fifty feet, all the members were present excepting Messrs. Fred Collier, Thomas Scott, J. V. Kelly and Edward T. Roche.

The President of Council, W. Frank Scull, stated the object of the meeting, and the Surveyors' plan of the proposed change in width was submitted to Council.

The Street committee presented an ordinance providing for the proposed reduction and after its first reading, a motion to suspend the rules was carried, and the ordinance put upon its final passage. The ordinance was then adopted by a unanimous vote.

—The recent Republican State Convention set an example of unqualified harmony that the Republicans at the convention in Bucks county strictly followed. While the convention was not as large as some others that have been held in Doylestown, the sentiment of the people was fully expressed in the resolutions which were adopted without a dissenting vote. The gentlemen who received the nominations for the several offices are specially fitted for them and they will receive the full party vote, plus many others at the election this fall.

The Republicans of Bucks are to be heartily congratulated upon their excellent ticket. It will win by a large majority.

—A shooting affray occurred in Burlington on Tuesday afternoon, which owing to the prominence of one of the participants, is surrounded with considerable secrecy. It appears that Lewis R. Rigg purchased a revolver and going to the residence of Mrs. Margaret Wilson, and forcing his way into her room fired the revolver at her, the ball taking effect in the leg just above the thigh.

He immediately repented, and placing the young lady in his carriage hurried to a physician. The wound, which is not a serious one, was dressed by the physician. Rigg is a married man and is of good family, he having heretofore borne a good reputation. Mrs. Wilson, whose maiden name was Lane, is a resident of Florence, and is well known in that locality. No arrests have been made.

—The complete novel in the October issue of Lippincott's is "A Knight of Philadelphia" by Joseph A. Altsheler. This is a story of some thrilling adventures during the Revolution. Allan Hendricks exposes some of our latter-day "Political Tricks and Tribulations" and Frederic M. Burd makes some pointed remarks on "Bad Story-Telling." "The Under Side of New Orleans" is described by Frances A. Doughty and Agnes C. Sage writes of "The Rise and Fall of Athletic Pastimes." Theodore F. Wolfe unveils "Some Literary Shrines of Manhattan." Among other short stories are "Mrs. Meriwether's Wedding" and "The Strike at Barton's." There are several short poems. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

Change in the Court Calendar.

Judge Harman Yerkes on Friday made an order changing the time for the October term of civil court from the week commencing October 11 to the week commencing October 18. Attorneys and others having business at this term are requested to make a note of the change.

—For the international cricket match, English Gentlemen vs. Gentlemen of Philadelphia, to be played on the grounds of the Merion Cricket Club, at Haverford Station, Philadelphia, October 1, 2, and 4, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell on those dates excursion tickets from Chestnut Hill, Trenton, Burlington, Mt. Holly, and all intermediate stations, to Haverford and return, including admission to the grounds, good on day of issue only, at reduced rates. Frequent and ample train service will be provided between Broad Street Station and Haverford Station. Returning, special trains will leave Haverford at the conclusion of each day's play.

—The Grand Jury submitted its report to the Court on last Friday afternoon. Five turnpike companies were presented for maintaining bad road-beds, among which was the Bristol and Trenton Turnpike Company for failure to keep its road-bed from Penn Valley to Morrisville in a safe and convenient condition for public travel. The Court directed the District Attorney to proceed against the companies. Bills of indictment, charging the companies with maintaining a public nuisance, will be prepared for trial at the November term.

—Issac Alderfer, an aged resident of Skippack, Montgomery county, was tortured by thieves on Sunday night in an effort to make him reveal the hiding place of his money. He is in a critical condition.

—Mrs. Catharine Watts, of Quakertown, claims to be the oldest resident of Bucks county. She celebrated her 107th birthday last week.

Republican County Covention.

The Republicans of Bucks county held their annual county convention at Doylestown on last Monday, on the Court House lawn. This year is an off year in county politics, there being but few offices to be filled, that of the Prothonotary and the District Attorney being the principal ones. The convention was not as large as those of the past two or three years, but every district was represented except one.

Bristol sent up good sized delegations from each ward which were very much in evidence during the day. Among the prominent Bristol Republicans present were: Hon. B. F. Gilkeson, E. M. Minster, John Worrell, Samuel Milnor, George Wright, Albert Loechner, R. B. Kelly, John F. Smith, Esquire E. N. Booz, Esquire William Louderbough, Charles Killingsworth, Albert Pearson, Jesse O. Thomas, Jr., Louis Devoe, Franklin Gilkeson, A. F. Yeutter, William Booz, Harry Banes, Joseph Harrison, Fred Byers, Joseph McDonald.

The four wards of Bristol cast a solid vote for John C. Swartley, for District Attorney; for Emil W. Haring, for Prothonotary, and for William Baum, of the upper end, for Director of the Poor.

The delegations from the different districts had very little trouble in making their tickets, with the exception of Doylestown township and Wrightstown, which were divided equally for the attorneyship.

The convention was called to order shortly after 11 o'clock by County Chairman Joseph W. Shelly. William J. Dickson, of Bensalem, was elected chairman and Hon. B. F. Gilkeson, of Bristol, and William C. Ryan, of Doylestown, were appointed a committee to escort Mr. Dickson to the stand. In accepting the honor Mr. Dickson made a brief speech congratulating the party upon its splendid record made since the inauguration of President McKinley. Secretaries McIntosh and Haldeman, of the County Committee, were elected secretaries of the convention.

The roll of districts was called, each being represented except Revere district, Nockamixon.

Charles Pugh, of Newtown township; R. B. Kelly, Bristol borough; Watson Kenderdine, Solebury, and John L. DuBois, Jr., of Doylestown, were elected Vice Presidents.

The Committee on Resolutions was then nominated, a representative being selected from each district.

THE NOMINATIONS.

Nominations were then taken up. The following names were placed in nomination:

Prothonotary, Emil W. Haring, Richland; Aaron R Artman, Milford; Lewis S. Biehn, East Springfield; Herbert J Bean, Riegelsville.

District Attorney, John C. Swartley and Charles F. Meyers, of Doylestown.

Director of the Poor, 3 years, William Baum, Bedminster East, and Edward Goddard, Bridgeton; 2 years, Hugh B. Webster, Hulmeville.

Jury Commissioner, Joseph S. Ely, of Newtown borough.

Where no opposition occurred candidates [illegible] nominated Hugh B. Webster for Director of the Poor and Joseph S. Ely, for Jury Commissioneer.

The convention adjourned until two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 2 o'clock and the business of handing in the reports of the districts was the first in order.

The balloting showed that Haring, Swartley and Baum were nominated for Prothonatary, District Attorney and Director of the Poor with but little opposition, as will be seen from the following figures:

FOR PROTHONOTARY.

Emil W. Haring	108
Aaron Artman	20
Herbert J. Bean	21
Lewis S. Biehn	17

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

John C. Swartley	139
Charles F. Meyers	29

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

William Baum	154
Edmund Goddard	10

William C. Ryan, chairman of the committee, read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

THE PLATFORM.

The Republicans of Bucks county in annual county meeting assembled declare anew their allegiance to the Republican party and reaffirm their faith in its immortal principles.

We rejoice in the return of the Republican party to power in the Nation, which has been attended by a general revival of business and relief from the distressing conditions of the last four years. The evidences of returning prosperity are unmistakable and the quickening influence of restored confidence is everywhere apparent. These are the logical results of the readoption of the wise policies and sound principles of which the Republican party is the champion.

We favor an honest, faithful and economical administration of all public affairs solely in the interests of the people and denounce all forms of jobbery and official dishonesty.

We endorse the wise and patriotic administration of President William McKinley, whose election was the triumph of law and order, of honesty and patriotism. By his discreet and conservative conduct of public affairs, he has deserved and won the respect and confidence of his fellow countrymen.

We heartily approve the able and efficient administration of Governor Daniel H. Hastings, which has been marked by conscientious discharge of public duty and a watchful care of public interests. We especially commend his efforts to secure a faithful and economical administration of State affairs.

We endorse the course of our Representative in Congress, Honorable Irving P. Wanger, and tender him renewed assurances of our confidence.

We cordially endorse the nomination of Hon. James Beacom for State Treasurer and Major Levi G. McCauley for Auditor General and pledge to them and the ticket this day nominated our earnest and active support.

—Robert N. Doan, of Lumberville, aged 67 years committed suicide at his home in that place on Sunday, by taking Paris green. Mr. Doan had been very ill for about a year, and his trouble drove him to adopt such extreme measures to end his suffering. After taking the poison at the woodshed, in a dry state, he washed down with a cup of coffee. He then told the members of his family what he had done. This occurred in the morning, and he died in the afternoon, suffering great agony. The deceased followed the occupation of a sawyer. He is survived by his wife and three children.

THE COUNTY COMMITTEEMEN.

Names of Republicans Elected by the Various Districts at the County Convention.

The delegates who attended the Republican County Covention on Monday elected the following County Committeemen, for 1898, to serve in the districts designated:—

Bristol Borough, First Ward—W. H. Booz.
Bristol Borough, Second Ward — Albert Loechner.
Bristol Borough, Third Ward—W. Louderbough.
Bristol Borough, Fourth Ward—John T. Smith.
Bristol Township, East District — J. W. Foster.
Bristol Township, West District—James E. Magill.
Bedminster, East District—Joseph M. Tyson.
" West District—John L. High.
Bensalem, Upper District—Wm. J. Dixon.
" Lower District—E. T. Jenks.
Bridgeton—Orville Goddard.
Buckingham, Upper District—Burroughs Michener.
Buckingham, Middle District—Oliver J. Rice.
Buckingham, Lower District—George W. Radcliffe.
Doylestown Borough, First Ward—George W. McIntosh.
Doylestown Borough, Second Ward—Wm. F. Kelly, Jr.
Doylestown Borough, Third Ward—Elsworth Kochersberger.
Doylestown Township.
Durham, Riegelsville District—Jesse Riegel.
" Lehnenburg District—Arthur W. Richards.
Durham, Durham District—Edwin S. Mill.
Falls, Upper District—John T. Fish.
" Lower District—E. H. Carver.
Haycock—Wm. J. Zeigenfoos.
Hilltown, Blooming Glen District—Harvey H. Baum.
Hilltown, Hilltown District—William H. Rosenberger.
Hilltown, Fairhill District—H. H. Frick.
Hulmeville Borough—George Douglass.
Langhorne Borough—W. W. Gillingham.
Langhorne Manor Borough—Alfred Marshall.
Makefield, Lower—Henry Y. Pickering.
Makefield, Upper—David Vanhart.
Middletown—W. P. Newbold.
Milford, Roseville District—H. B. Shelly.
" Trumbauersville District—Clement Geisinger.
Milford, Rœder District.
" Shelly District—A. G. Moyer.
Morrisville Borough—George W. Wright.
New Britain—John G. King.
New Hope Borough—Bernard McDonald.
Newtown Borough—Robert M. Croasdale.
Newtown Township—Charles Pugh.
Nockamixon, Nockamixon District—Franklin Adams.
Nockamixon, Revere District—Joseph Kramer.
Northampton—Christian V. Tomlinson.
Perkasie Borough—Albert F. Myers.
Plumstead, North District—John F. Shaddinger.
Plumstead, South District—Howard Y. Rich.
" East District.
Quakertown Borough, First Ward—E. R. Penrose.
Quakertown Borough, Second Ward—William P. Wimmer.
Quakertown Borough, Third Ward—John J. Kern.
Rockhill, East—Albert Butler.
" West, Rockhill District — S. S. Smith.
Rockhill, West, Argus District—James Groff.
Richland, Upper District—Emil W. Haring.
" Lower District—Charles E. Foulke.
Richlandtown Borough—Leidy F. Solliday.
Sellersville Borough—W. S. Schlichter.
Silverdale Borough—Preston Groover.
Solebury, Upper District—E. S. Kitchen.
" Middle District—Joseph G. Preston.
" Lower District—Harry Wilkinson.
Southampton—T. Allen Cornell.
Springfield, East District—H. H. Funk.
" Middle District—J. J. Ott.
" West District—W. B. Frankenfield.
Telford Borough.
Tinicum, Delaware District—Howell Brugstresser.
Tinicum, Tohickon District — Harry H. Walter.
Tinicum, Tinicum District—Clinton S. Fox.
Tullytown Borough—O. P. Chamberlain.
Warminster—William Hobensack.
Warrington—Washington Cadwallader.
Warwick—Roland Flack.
Wrightstown.
Yardley Borough—W. Y. Cadwallader.

Academy Art Schools.

The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, the oldest Art Academy in the country, will open its schools to the newest of art students on Monday morning next, with the promise of fuller classes than ever before in its long history. The class rooms are models of utility and light and the autumn activity has begun to show in the busy registration of students and the return of some of the artist instructors. Mr. Henry Thouron, teacher of Decoration and Illustration is on hand, as are Mr. Hugh H. Breckenridge and Mr. Charles Grafly, the sculptor. Miss Cecilia Beaux is expected back in time for the opening, and Mr. William M. Chase will come over from New York for his first criticisms on Thursday and Friday of next week. The perspective criticisms by Mr. Will S. Robinson will begin early in November, as will also the Anatomy Lectures by Dr. George McClellan.

The largest registration so far is in the beginners class. There is practically no requirement for entering this as the Academy finds that the best way to fit students for the higher art education is to instruct them itself. The life, head and advanced antique classes will receive back most of the old students, with a large allotment of new material. Mr. Chase means to attempt the organization of a morning painting class to provide for those who require to have practice in this branch. It is likely that a group of art-journalists from the city papers will join this class thus rendering the Academy a useful influence in a growing branch of art.

Apropos to this it is proposed to organize a series of talks to students on illustration by a noted Art Editor of one of the leading magazines, thus bringing the art student in touch with the actual processes of illustration and the commercial side of the art. The noon day pen and pencil sketch class will also be resumed. This is free to all present and past students and to any one paying the matriculation fee, the students posing in turn for each other. A neat pamphlet has been issued giving the details for entering the classes.

—It is reported from Milwaukee that "Andrew Carnegie will acquire, before October 1, a controlling interest in the property of the Metropolitan Iron and Land Company, which controls the Norrie, East Norrie and Pabst mines in the Gogebic range. These mines have an annual capacity of about 1,000,000 of ore."

W. C. T. U.

The regular monthly business meeting of the W. C. T. U., will be held next Wednesday, October 6th, at 4 p. m., in the Presbyterian Church.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Review of the Subject From a Business Standpoint.—Paper Read by Theodore C. Search Before the Manufacturers' Club.

Theodore C. Search, whose work in the establishment and development of the Philadelphia Textile School has made him a leading authority on training for the industrial arts, read a paper before the Manufacturers' Club on Monday evening, of last week, on "Technical Education from a Business Standpoint."

After pointing out the futility of attempting to exclude from the United States the finer products of foreign factories by the mere imposition of customs duties supposed to be prohibitory, without making provision for the training of such skilled help as will produce in this country goods of a character comparable with those which are sought abroad, Mr. Search said:

"Much has been said and written concerning the phenomenal progress made by the Germans in wresting from their industrial competitors some of the markets of the world. Germany is sending her goods into our markets with increasing volume, and she has measured the sword of trade with England and France for the markets of Eastern Asia, Australia, Africa and South America. To the careful student of industrial conditions there is no doubt that the greater part of Germany's recent industrial success is distinctly traceable to the one factor of scientific education of the population; and the one distinguishing characteristic of this education is specialization, with the depth, the completeness of grasp and the thoroughness which come to men who direct their lives patiently and steadily toward a single definite end.

"For a long time the theory that Germany owed her rapid commercial expansion to cheap labor was generally accepted. As the question is more carefully examined, however, the real cause is better understood, as a Commission of the British Iron Trade Association discovered very clearly in 1895. When these commissioners returned home from their visit of inspection to the Continent they declared that German success was due pre-eminently to superiority in skill and technical training. What is true of the German iron industry is true also of the manufacture of textiles. Germany strides ahead with "seven league boots," importing the raw cotton which is raised on our Southern plantations, manufacturing it into goods of a thousand kinds to export it again into markets which were once in the almost monopolistic control of Great Britain."

Mr. Search described in detail the German system of industrial education, starting with the elementary schools, the so-called Volksschulen, then the real schulen, and after these the technical high schools or polytechnic schools.

"There are manual training schools and technical schools of a higher or lower grade for almost every industry," he said, "for weaving, knitting, soap making, building, clock making, brewing, tanning, dyeing, farming, horseshoeing, plumbing, etc. Recently a school for the study of the culture [illegible] commercial wealth to Germany, was opened in connection with the technical high school at Brunswick. Wherever there are shipping interests there are schools for teaching the technology of navigation and marine engineering, and the shipyards of Bremen, Hamburg, Kiel and Stettin are coming to rival in many respects the British yards. A few years ago the tanning industry showed signs of decline. A tanning school was at once established in Saxony. When the machine came into use as a factor in clock making the mechanics who lived among the hills of the Black Forest and who had long subsisted upon the profits derived from carving the wooden frames of cuckoo, bugle and other clocks were at the point of being driven out of the trade. The Grand Duke of Baden at once established a school for clock making at Furtwangen, and the young men of the Swartzwald Mountains were soon able again to compete with the world at the lucrative business, which but for this school would have been lost to them for all time to come.

"The extent to which technical and scientific men are employed in the great industrial establishments is not the least amazing of the many industrial surprises to the American visiting them. Dr. C. Duisberg, speaking a year ago of the Rayer Dye Works, of which he is the manager, said that they had in their employ 100 chemists having a university education and twenty-five engineers having a technical education.

"It is certain," continued Mr. Search, "that nowhere else has the gap between the educational system of the country and the practical interests of the people been closed up in so effective a way. In America manufacturers certainly do not give the support to scientific education as they do in Germany. The responsibility for our backwardness in this respect is, perhaps, hard to place. Whoever may be to blame, it is a humiliation when the question is looked at from a national point of view in the light of the tremendous advances which have been made along this line in Germany.

"On the one hand the University men are disposed to complain that the industrial leaders of the country do not make a fuller use of the skill and the talent which the institutions of learning all the while are preparing for them. On the other hand, the manufacturers complain of the impractical nature of the training given in the colleges and the universities, and of the unsatisfactory character of the young men who are employed and are put to the test in practical commercial life."

Mr. Search, in speaking of the progress in technical education in the United States, said: "In the establishment of the schools connected with the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Arts, Philadelphia, has made a great forward movement in the right direction. The progress and achievements of this institution are an honor to the State, and are full justification for all the time, money and energy spent upon it by State, city and individuals during the past fifteen years. Those men who, from the nature of the school, are to receive much profits from it directly and indirectly are apparently indifferent to it. Whenever a manufacturer takes the trouble to become acquainted with the institution and its workings, then he becomes an interested friend and helper of the school.

"The greatest need of our country to-day." said Mr. Search, in conclusion, "is a system of technical schools, of which the Pennsylvania Museum Schools are a type. These should be maintained by the State, and every dollar expended for such schools will bring in return a two-fold revenue—the first in riches, and the second in the greater happiness which will come to a people who are not working, as we are to-day, in industrial confusion."

—The Bacteriological Department of the New York Bureau of Health, which has been investigating diphtheria for some time, has at last submitted a report, which is thus summarized by the Herald: "The power to transmit the infection of diphtheria, it is found, lingers sometimes for as many as twelve days, and occasionally three or four weeks, in patients who have made an apparently perfect recovery from this most deadly disease. In other words, the infection may have lost its pathogenic power in a person who has suffered from it, while others who have not been inoculated with the poison may be liable to take it from the convalescent. In this view of diphtheria a new duty devolves on teachers in all schools, especially in the public school. It is not enough to prevent a scholar who has had diphtheria from mingling with the other pupils during the period of incubation and convalescence. The spread of the disease, it seems, can only be checked by keeping a diphtheria patient from the school until a bacteriological examination shows that he no longer carries the germs of the disease. This may work hardship to some pupils, but it is better for a few to bear with a considerable detention from school than to endanger the lives of their fellow scholars."

Bet His Mules on Clay and Lost.

A despatch from Williamsport says: Charles Swain, a hermit who was once worth $40,000, died in his hovel near Trout Run Sunday. He was aged 87 years. During the Clay Presidential campaign, when Swain was one of the foremost boatmen on the Lehigh Canal, he wagered all his boats and mules to the value of $10,000 on Clay and lost. Swain came of good [illegible] sister is a physician and missionary in India. One of her accomplishments was the translation of the Bible into the Indian tongue.

—The Spanish Cabinet resigned yesterday. The resignations were accepted by the Queen Regent. Prime Minister Azcarraga was asked to continue in office until a solution of the crisis is found. Senor Sagasta has been summoned to Madrid, and it is believed the Liberal leader will be asked to form a Cabinet. Owing to the Cabinet crisis the Cuban pour-parlers have been postponed. Senor Sagasta, it is said, is in favor of superseding General Weyler and of granting autonomy to Cuba immediately.

—Diphtheria prevails to such an alarming degree in Providence township, Lancaster county, that the School Board have closed the public school at Smithsville. There are forty-eight pupils on the roll, and over half of them have the dreaded disease, some being in a critical condition.

—The Republican Convention of the Greater New York was held on Tuesday in Carnegie Hall. The pre-arranged Platt programme was carried out. Ex-Secretary of the Navy Benjamin F. Tracy was nominated for Mayor; Ashbel P. Fitch for Comptroller, and R. Ross Appleton for President of the Council. The vote for Mayor was 297 for Tracy, 49 for Low and 2 for ex-Mayor Frederick A. Schoeder. The nomination of General Tracy, it is stated, is intended to force Seth Low out of the fight. It is understood that General Tracy will to-day write to Seth Low, asking for a conference, with a view to the withdrawal of both of them in favor of Schroeder or some other acceptable third man.

—Camphor is mostly produced in Japan, Formosa, and some parts of China and the Phillippines. Secretary Wilson, the head of the Department of Agriculture, proposes to give the citizens of the Gulf States an opportunity to experiment in this line. He is preparing to distribute camphor-tree slips to that section, and is thus likely to add another important industry to those of the agricultural element.

—The vote in New Jersey on Tuesday for the adoption or rejection of the proposed anti-race track, ad-interim appointment and woman suffrage constitutional amendments resulted in the rejection of all three of the propositions by a probable majority of 20,000.

—The survivors of the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment are arranging to hold a regimental reunion in Easton, October 22. There are about 340 survivors of the regiment, and nearly all of them are expected to be present.

—The Berks county grand jury recommends that banqueting grand juries and other officials visiting the jail and almshouse be discontinued.

—General Neal Dow, the veteran Prohibitionist, is critically ill at his home in Portland, Maine.

Boarding.

Boarding—Gentleman and wife, or ladies can have good board at

Mrs. Lydia Brudon's,
2t No. 356 Dorrance street.

Carnations. Smilax.

Fine new crop of carnations, fresh every day. Palms, rubber plants, araucarias' cycas, ferns. Fern dishes filled. All kinds of bulbs—hyacinths, tulips, daffodils, and the ever popular Chinese sacred lily. Fine funeral flowers and designs. Sheaves of wheat, doves, palm leaves, etc. Flower pots, all sizes.

Chambers' Flower Store,
228 Market street, Bristol, Pa.

Dressmaking.

Miss Hawkins is now prepared to do fashionable dressmaking at her home No 207 Washington Street, where she will be pleased to see her old patrons and others who may desire her services.

Coal to Burn.

I buy only the Best Lehigh Coal. Have it handled by experienced men, who weigh every pound of it themselves on Fairbank's standard scales which are kept in perfect order. Have large stock on hand and invite your inspection of the same.

W. F. Leedom, 529 Bath St.

REEDER-ELKIN RESIGNATIONS.

Full Particulars Regarding the Affair. The Correspondence in Full Between General John P. Elkin and Attorney-General Henry C. McCormick.

The following has been furnished the Gazette regarding the resignations of General Reeder and General Elkin.

The first official act in the affair was the request from Governor Hastings to Secretary of the Commonwealth Frank Reeder for the latter's resignation. The resignation was presented, and later the two met by appointment in Harrisburg. General Reeder asked the governor to assign reasons for his removal. They were given, among them being the complaint that General Reeder had, with others, placed his name on a "bond" or "agreement" which had as its purpose the indemnification of the state treasurer for advances made to extra employes engaged about the recent legislature. General Reeder fully explained his position and then retired.

The next proceeding was the request from Attorney General McCormick to his deputy, General John P. Elkin, to resign the position he held in his office, sending the latter the following note:

"I respectfully request your resignation as deputy attorney general."

Mr. Elkin's answer was delivered to Attorney General McCormick. It was as follows:

"Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 10, 1897.

"Hon. Henry C. McCormick, Attorney General.

"My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your communication of the 9th inst. requesting my resignation as deputy attorney general, and I hereby tender the same. I desire to return my thanks for the many kindnesses and courtesies received at your hands while officially connected with your department. Inasmuch as we have never had any differences, so far as I am aware, except those of a political nature, I feel that I am entitled to know the reasons which actuated you in making your request. I ask this not only for myself, but for the information of the public.

"Very respectfully yours,
"JOHN P. ELKIN."

The following is Attorney General McCormick's answer to Deputy Attorney General Elkin's letter of resignation demanding reasons why his resignation was asked for:

"Hon. John P. Elkin, Harrisburg, Pa.

"My Dear Mr. Elkin: I am in receipt of yours of today tendering your resignation as deputy attorney general in response to my letter of the 9th inst. In accepting your resignation it is due to you to say that you have performed your official duties in such a manner as to meet my approval and to deserve commendation. I reciprocate what you say with regard to our personal relations. They have been agreeable to me, and I am glad to know that they have been equally so to you. In requesting your resignation I hoped that I would not be obliged to assign my reasons, but your letter asks that they be given. Quoting therefrom you say: 'Inasmuch as we have never had any differences, so far as I am aware, except those of a political nature, I feel that I am entitled to know the reasons which actuated you in making your request. I ask this not only for myself, but for the information of the public.'

"It is scarcely necessary for me to say to you that our differences of a 'political nature' have no bearing whatever upon the question. I have conceded to you, as I would to any one, the right to think and act politically as he may deem best. This is proven by the fact that you have [illegible] differences' arose to which you refer, and which were fully discussed and understood by us so long as the summer of 1895, and to my mind they did not then, and never have since, furnished any sufficient ground for the severance of our official relations. It was your privilege, as it was mine, to think and act as you pleased in regard to differences existing in our own political party, and I desire, once for all, to disabuse your mind of any thought that such a reason could have prompted my action.

"The attorney general and his deputy are the official advisers of the heads of the executive departments of the state government. I conceive it to be my duty and yours to see to it that the constitution is obeyed and the law observed. It appears, however, that, not only by your own admission to me, but by what seems to have been an authorized and authentic interview, widely published throughout the state, you saw no impropriety in joining with other public officials in an obligation to the state treasurer, during the last session of the legislature, to protect him against the payment of moneys from the state treasury not authorized by law.

"This was in effect, and so intended, an agreement on your part and the others who joined with you, to invite the state treasurer to unlawfully disburse the public fund, and if the appropriation therefor by the legislature should fail, by reason of executive disapproval, that you and the others joining with you would hold the treasurer harmless. I cannot bring myself to believe that an act of this character can be justified upon any ground. To agree that certain officers and employes of the legislature, not authorized by any statute, should be placed upon the rolls for the purpose of redeeming political promises in greater number than the places would justify cannot receive my approval, and furnishes me, as I believe, a sufficient reason for severing our official relations.

"In giving you this reason, I beg to assure you that I have nothing but the most kindly feeling for you personally, nor do I believe that you fully appreciated the effect of your action. I would very much have preferred to be silent upon this subject, but your letter leaves me no alternative.

"Yours very truly,
"(Signed) HENRY C. M'CORMICK."

GENERAL ELKIN'S FULL EXPLANATION.

The ex-deputy attorney general then sent to Attorney General McCormick a lengthy answer to the reasons assigned for his removal from the office of deputy attorney general. It is clear and dignified, and we present it without comment. It is as follows:

Hon. Henry G. McCormick, Attorney General, Harrisburg, Pa.

My Dear General: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of recent date, setting forth reasons for requesting my resignation as deputy attorney general. It is gratifying to know that my official relations and professional work while connected with the legal department have merited your approbation and receive your commendation.

You speak of the reluctance with which you state to the public the reasons for my removal. It is much better, in my judgment, that you should state your reasons by a letter addressed to me than that the public press should assign them for you. For this reason I requested them. I, too, desire to assure you that it would have been more agreeable to me to have remained silent on the subject, but I would be untrue to myself, unfair to the public and unjust to my friends if I failed to make answer to your charges.

Inasmuch as you have based my removal upon grounds which involve my official integrity, I assume there can be no impropriety in my stating all the facts in connection with the transaction about which you complain.

You will remember that the act of 1874, passed after the adoption of the new constitution, designated the employes of the senate and house of representatives. This act remained unchanged until 1895, although it was known to every one familiar with legislative routine that there were not a sufficient number of employes therein designated to do the work and transact the business of the legislature. This act provided for the appointment of only two transcribing clerks in the house

(Continued on fourth page.)

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.
ROYAL
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

A Complete Establishment.

Johnson Brothers, the popular clothiers at the corner of Mill and Wood streets, are now ready for the Fall and Winter trade. They can dress a man from head to toe in the best style and for a small amount of cash. Their Clothing, Hats, Caps, Underwear, Hosiery, Shoes and Neckwear, are all of the latest styles and best makes. They have suits from $5 to $20, honest goods and well made. Hats, from 40 cts. to $3.00. Underwear from $1.00 to $3.00 per suit; and shoes, well made, neat, strong and substantial, at various prices. For reliable goods, bought from standard houses, go to Johnson Brothers. They keep no auction trash upon their premises.

Coal Will Not Advance in Price.

There will be no further advance in the price of coal this winter. Having purchased a large quantity of the best Lehigh Coal I am now prepared to receive orders at $5.40 per gross ton, which is equal in price to $4.82 for a net ton of 2000 lbs.

I will guarantee the quality of this coal equal to any coal in Bristol. 25 cents on a ton discount for cash with order. Call and get a present of handsome case of needles.

William E. Doron,
Corner Radcliffe and Market streets.

—Miss Esther Lawrence will reopen her school on September 15th, in the rear room of the Presbyterian Church. Pupils, evenings.

Lodge Room for Rent.

Lodge room in Pythian Hall for rent Largest and best equipped room in town. Also room for entertainments, fairs and suppers. Full equipment of dishes, tables, kitchen utensils, &c. For terms &c. apply to

L. C. Wettling,
W. H. P. Hall, } Trustees.
Gustav Rathke,

Hair Restored to its Natural Color.

At the old reliable hair cutting saloon, 216 Dorrance street, the proprietor, Asher J. Conn, by the use of the Swiss Hair Restorer, is able to restore to its natural color the hair of his patrons that has commenced to turn gray.

Notice of Removal.

Dr. J. D. Thomas, specialist in the painless extraction of teeth with nitrous oxide gas, has removed from 912 to 1122 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Wanted.

Wanted.—To buy large second hand store coffee mill. Address, A. J. Watts, Agt. for Grand Union Tea Co., [illegible] Walnut street, Bristol, Pa.

Doylestown Trust Company,
DOYLESTOWN, PA.

Authorized Capital,	$250,000
Capital Paid in,	125,000

Acts as Administrator, Executor, Guardian, Trustee, Assignee, Receiver, Committee, Agent, &c.

RECEIVES MONEY ON DEPOSIT SUBJECT TO CHECK.

Insures titles to real estate.
Interest allowed on certificates of deposit.
Collects checks, notes, drafts, coupons, &c., and buys and sells stocks, bonds and other securities, serving its patrons without charge.
Becomes security for trustees and public officers.

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JOHN YARDLEY, Treasurer. HENRY O. HARRIS, Trust Officer.

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Henry S. Beidler, Edwin R. Jones,
S. S. Brumbaugh, C. Howard Magill,
Arthur Chapman, John A. Ozias,
Marlon K. Dungan, John C. Stuckert,
Samuel Z. Freed, H. J. Shoemaker,
John Hart, Wm. Stuckert,
Harry Wilkinson.

Bucks County Trust Company,
DOYLESTOWN, PA.
Incorporated in 1886.

Authorized Capital	$250,000
Capital paid in	$125,000
Surplus Fund	$ 70,000

The Company acts as Executor, Administrator, Trustee under Wills and otherwise, Guardian, Assignee, Committee, Receiver, Agent, etc. All trust moneys carefully invested and ear-marked. Insures Titles, pays Interest on Deposits, Becomes Surety for Administrators, etc. Safety Boxes rented. Wills kept safely without charge.

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GEORGE WATSON, Assistant Trust Officer.

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J. Pemberton Hutchinson.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
1414 S. PENN SQUARE, Phila.
Opposite Broad Street Station, City Hall and near Reading Terminal Station.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and sold on commission and carried on favorable terms.
Orders Executed on all Exchanges.
Direct telephone to floor of Philadelphia Stock Exchange, also private wires to the Cities of New York, Chicago, Boston, Pittsburg, Washington, Baltimore and Richmond.

CYRUS PEIRCE,
435 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
MUNICIPAL BONDS
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HIGH GRADE INVESTMENT SECURITIES Bought and Sold.

The Bucks County Gazette.

JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.

OFFICE—CORNER RADCLIFFE AND WALNUT STS

One dollar per year, in advance.

READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

THE GAZETTE will be pleased to receive at all times communications upon current topics. Anonymous communications however cannot be noticed. In all cases the writer's name is required, (not for publication) as a guarantee of good faith.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1897.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
JAMES S. BEACOM, of Westmoreland county.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
LEVI G. McCAULEY, of Chester county.

COUNTY TICKET,

PROTHONOTARY,
EMIL W. HARING, Richland.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN C SWARTLEY, Doylestown borough.

DIRECTORS OF THE POOR,
WILLIAM BAUM, Bedminster, East.
HUGH B. WEBSTER, Hulmeville.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOSEPH S. ELY, Newtown borough.

Coal Strike and Its Cause.

A letter from Hugh O'Donnell, the labor leader, in the Philadelphia Times, gives a history of Pennsylvania coal strikes, likewise a view of the present situation in the mining region.

Up to 1869 there was no trouble. The Hazleton mining district was formerly the most prosperous of any, and the miners were the most independent. The coal was of exceptionally fine quality, and the miners were not too many. The strike of 1869 had a curious origin, worth nothing. Some professional labor agitators conceived the idea of fixing a sliding scale of wages for miners, to go up and down with market price of coal. As a beginning the miners dropped off work six weeks in order to let the supply of coal get low on the market and bring up the price proportionately. The six weeks passed, and the coal in stock ran low. The miners then prepared to return to work. Then, however, the coal operators, who up to this time had had nothing to say, turned the tables on their employees with the information that the operators themselves were not ready to resume yet. The strike was continued thus some weeks longer.

From that time on troubles between [illegible] became frequent. In consequence the operators adopted the plan of quietly importing foreigners to displace the English speaking miners. This has been done till the American and British miners have been almost excluded from the Lehigh region. For a long time the operators had it all their own way after the foreigners came. They fixed wages at their own figure. They made the foreigner buy his domestic supplies at the company store, where Mr. O'Donnell says the necessaries of life cost the miner 50 per cent more than the same goods would outside. Thus the money paid to the miner goes back to the company in the extortionate price charged for goods he is forced to buy at the company store or be discharged from work. But at last the worm has turned.

The company store Mr. O'Donnell characterizes as the worst outrage per[illegible] cents a month dues he must pay to the company doctor. The company store is a better paying investment to operators than their mines are, the writer declares. These two things, the company store and the company doctor, are the worst grievances of the miners. If they were abolished, the foreigners could manage to live, even at low wages. Unless the abuses named are abolished the Pennsylvania soldiers will apparently have a permanent job. At least they will be needed until the miners and their families die of starvation. Such is the conclusion one draws from Mr. O'Donnell's letter.

The primary cause of the trouble, however, is perhaps to be found in overproduction of coal. In their desire to cheapen wages the companies have continued to bring foreign miners into the country in such numbers that now there cannot be found steady employment for them. If all the miners in the Pennsylvania region were to be worked steadily, they would produce at least three times as much coal as the whole country could consume. The figures given by the Philadelphia Times show that 200,000,000 tons of coal are the utmost quantity that can be consumed in our country in a year. There are now miners enough to produce 600,000,000 tons in a year.

The only permanent remedy will be to find other occupations for the thousands who are glutting the mining labor market. This can be done, and all interested, labor organizations, coal companies and everybody else, can cooperate to accomplish it.

One regrets to observe that the lynching habit has spread from the rude and uncivilized United States even to the peaceable and enlightened republic of Mexico. The killing of Ignacio Anulfo, who attempted to assassinate President Diaz, was a murder, precisely like so many of the lynching murders of the United States. Something must, of course, be allowed to the overwrought feelings of those who see a beloved chief barely escape a violent death at the hands of an unknown miscreant. But in the case of the attempted stabbing of the Mexican president the assassin was undoubtedly insane. His behavior after his capture showed that unmistakably. The murder of a crazy man has somehow rather an ugly look on the face of it.

The greatest harness team in the world is John R. Gentry and Robert J, pacers. Their great achievement of a mile in 2:09 at the Belmont Driving park, New York, will do to close the records of the great harness racing year of 1897.

The silver concession of the Bank of England amounts simply to this: The bank agrees to keep one-fifth of its reserve in silver when France and the United States open their mints to the free coinage of that metal.

The powers have congratulated the sultan on the conclusion of peace after the Greco-Turkish war. But nobody congratulates poor Greece.

American Cotton Crop.

Sept. 1 cotton picking began in Texas and the most southerly states. If the weather continues favorable, it will last till Dec. 1, as the later part of the crop will keep on maturing for a considerable time yet.

The power and resources of this republic are shown in no way more strikingly than by our cotton production. The total of the world's crop for 1897 will probably be 13,000,000 bales. Of this the United States will produce, it is expected from present indications, 9,000,000 bales. The ground planted in cotton for 1897 in the Union is about 25,000,000 acres. Nearly one-third of this acreage is in Texas.

The United States will consume at home 300,000 bales of cotton. Europe and the rest of the world will need altogether about 6,500,000 bales. That will make, with our home consumption, 500,000 more bales than the whole cotton crop of America. This great staple is therefore likely to bring a good price the present season, which will make general trade in the cotton states brisk and prosperous. In Texas, where cotton can be raised more cheaply than anywhere else, owing to great fertility of the soil, the planter can make a slight profit if his product brings 5 cents a pound, but that is the lowest limit. In the older cotton states, where the soil is poorer, 5 cents a pound will not pay for the expense and trouble of raising. But this year it is hoped in the cotton states that the planters themselves will receive as much as 7 cents a pound. That would make the price 9 cents in the northern markets.

In America we not only raise the most cotton, but the best. Our sea island variety, with its long, silky fiber, is not equaled by cotton grown anywhere else, though that of Egypt comes nearest it. Sea island cotton is worth nearly three times as much as other kinds.

Convict System of Georgia.

The Atlanta Constitution, usually a stanch and patriotic defender of the institutions of its own state, makes an emphatic exception to its rule in case of the convict system. It declares that the prisons of Russia are pleasure resorts compared to the camps of the convicts who are farmed out to private contractors in Georgia.

The Georgia convict system recognizes two classes of prisoners. Those who are sentenced for lighter offenses are adjudged guilty of misdemeanor and are hired out to private contractors. The worst criminals are kept in charge of the state government and made to work under the eye of county officials. Thus penitentiary convicts are sent either to misdemeanor camps or county camps, according to the severity of their sentence.

The unfortunate "misdemeanors," although the least criminal, have far the worst of it. It is charged that those who lease them from the state work them anywhere from 14 to 20 hours a day, feed them on stuff unfit for human consumption and herd them together in pens like animals. Punishment is administered to them with revolting cruelty, and women are treated as badly as the men. The consequence is that out of those wronged and helpless men and women, convicts though they be, in the 20 private misdemeanor camps one-sev[illegible] should sweep away the whole foul system.

The Alaskan Indians have an idea of their own as to the fate of the wicked after death. They appear to believe that the souls of those who have done much evil on earth are, after the death of the body, no longer able to retain their individuality, but are scattered through the universe and dispersed into specks and motes of life. What existed as one wicked soul appears in the form of thousands of noxious insects and infinitesimal vermin to torment the inhabitants of the earth. Accordingly these Indians call the terrible fly which is such a pest in the gold regions a native name that signifies in English "evil spirit come back for revenge." The idea is a strange and poetic one.

Mr. J. H. Nichol, a railroad man, has found an effectual way to prevent the raising of the dust clouds that so often choke summer passengers upon a railway train. Mr. Nichol placed upon an old flat car a tank filled with the cheapest quality of crude oil. To this he fixed a sprinkler attachment. An engine hauled the sprinkler car along the tracks where the dust and sand clouds were most annoying, with the result that the dust was fixed fast upon the ground and could not rise. Passengers passed over the road thence on in entire comfort. The plan has been recommended for the roads passing through the alkali plains of the west.

An affair of interest and importance to labor organizations will be the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies in Luzerne county, Pa., for firing on and killing 24 coal strikers and wounding some 70 others. The charges on which they will be tried are those of murder and of feloniously wounding the strikers. The action taken by the law in their case will stand as a precedent in future cases, and labor organizations may know what to expect henceforth from the courts.

Scrofula

Face Broke Out With Sores—Weak and Sickly Until Hood's Sarsaparilla Made Him Well.

"My little son was afflicted with scrofula sores and he was weak and sickly. Our physician recommended Hood's Sarsaparilla and I bought a bottle. Before he had taken all of this bottle his face began to break out with sores and one side of his face was nearly all one solid sore. I continued giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla until he had taken two bottles. The sores were then healed and he has been well and hearty ever since." Z. W. SMITH, Big Shanty, Pennsylvania.

"Everything I ate seemed to produce gas in my stomach. I was growing worse and friends advised me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. When I had taken four bottles I was able to eat and feel no distress. I could attend to my household duties without the fatigue I formerly felt." ADA McVICKAR, White Hall, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Price $1, six for $5. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

In a Century More.

"Mind" is the name of a new psychological magazine. Its first number contains a prognosis, or perhaps a prophecy, of what things in the United States will be like in the year 2000. Countess Ella Norraikow contributes the paper, which is said to be a copy of the prophecy taken down stenographically as it fell from the lips of a "dark hued occultist" from Asia who happened at the time to be wandering on our shores.

The dark hued occultist began by saying that in a century hence New York would be the largest city in the world, greater even than London or Chicago. It will gradually become so large that New York harbor will have to be filled in solid to accommodate the ever increasing population. Where the monstrous ships predicted for that day will land after New York harbor is filled in the dark hued prophet did not say.

We think the 16 and 20 storied buildings of Chicago and New York are rather tall now, but they will be more than doubled in height by the houses of A. D. 2000. Steam will be a motive power of the past, and electricity, "or perhaps a yet unknown force," will have taken its place. Huge ocean liners, compared to which the largest steamers of the present will be as Columbus caravels, will cross the ocean in two days at most. Railway trains will run 150 miles an hour. There will be few telegraphs, and those will be wireless, and there will be no more typewriter girls at all. Telepathy will take the place of the whole lay out. When a man wants to communicate with his friend, he will simply telepath him and then sit down quietly in his office and allow the friend to read his thoughts. But it will be a bad go if he in turn reads in the friend's mind the thought that he himself is a hideous old bore and the friend wishes him at the bottom of the sea. The rule must work both ways.

Doctors of medicine must make the most of the present, for in 2000 they will have disappeared. Man will become so awakened to his inner powers as to know that the disease is caused by discordant mental states, and he will right his mental states and heal himself. "Bicycles will have given place to airboats."

If there are to be no more doctors, neither will there be any paupers. "The deplorable poverty of the masses" in our time will have passed away.

A company has been incorporated recently which could only be a product of America at the end of the nineteenth century. It is called the Animated Advertising company. Its object is to provide suitable living persons to advertise objects for sale. The idea is borrowed from those unfortunate "human sandwiches" that parade the street with signboards on their bodies before and behind. The Animated Advertising company will furnish to order, for instance, a man with an artificial nose or a glass eye to show off the excellence of somebody's patent in these goods, or a man will promenade with a wooden leg to show how an individual can skip like a young lamb when provided with Blank's artificial limb contrivance. Fat men will be furnished to order to walk in front of restaurants or for a sufficient consideration a skeleton dude will appear and march forward and back in [illegible] pills are warranted to reduce obesity

The X ray is constantly proving its inestimable value in surgery. A little girl in Newark, N. J., lately swallowed a woman's hatpin, one of those long, cruel weapons adapted equally well to fastening a woman's bonnet upon her head or stabbing an enemy to the heart. The X ray showed the pin to be standing up in the child's gullet and that a very slight change in position would drive its point into the heart. With the mysterious penetrating ray guiding them steadily and safely through every stage of the operation, an incision was made by the surgeons and the pin drawn out, the child meanwhile being under the influence of ether.

The Chicago drawbridge which is to cross the drainage canal at Thirty-first street will be the largest and strongest swing bridge in the world. It will have upon its surface eight railway tracks and be strong enough to hold up eight loaded trains, whose combined weight will be 16,000,000 pounds. This is equal to 500 loaded freight cars. The structure will be as long as an ordinary city block.

Stubbornness sometimes keeps a man alive for years after the doctors declare he ought to be dead. That may be the case with President Kruger of the Boer republic, even though he has Bright's disease. He has the fine quality of stubbornness. It is to be hoped he will live many years yet to protect his country from brutal British greed.

Within the past few weeks the Cubans have gained three considerable victories over the Spaniards. General Garcia defeated the Spanish troops at Victoria de las Tunas, Commander In Chief Gomez whipped them at Placetas and General Acosta captured a suburb of Havana only three miles away from that city.

Nine-tenths of the tramps and paupers of the world are the people who did not care enough about their work to do it well. Such as these ought to starve.

If it is true that the czar and sultan have made an agreement that, in consideration of the sultan's favor in Asia, the czar will uphold Turkey in Europe, then the sultan has much the best end of the bargain and has been able to overreach even the wily Russ in diplomacy. The sultan has no influence that would help Russia in Asia against England or any other power.

In 1850 the average annual earnings of each person, counting men, women and children, who worked for wages in this country was $247. The rate gradually increased till in 1890 it had risen to $445 for each person. This fact would be very cheerful if it could be taken alone, unconnected with two other facts which weaken its force. One fact is that the necessities of life have increased in variety and quantity faster than the average wage has done. The other is that the great army of the unemployed is greater proportionally than it was in 1850.

Congressman Stone of Pennsylvania calls attention to the fact that he reintroduced at the extra session of congress the bill making an educational qualification for all immigrants into the United States. The bill was passed by the last congress and vetoed by President Cleveland. It required that all immigrants admitted to this country should be able to read and write some one language, either English or another. If this were made a requirement, Mr. Stone believes it would shut out a large proportion of the emigration from Italy, Hungary, Lithuania and Russia. Only 5 per cent of those who come to our shores from other parts of Europe are ignorant of reading and writing. Mr. Stone is of opinion that such a law would mostly end American labor troubles.

There is all difference between threatening Spain with interference in the Cuban war on the one hand and on the other expressing merely the hope that she will soon end that war of her own accord, at the same time offering our friendly offices in the settlement, as President McKinley seems really to have done. Certainly even an implied threat of interference to begin negotiations with would have been on our part a great piece of impudence. But the tale that such a threat had been made served the purpose for which it was invented in Paris, that of depressing the stock market. No one accustomed to judging of the value of the ordinary cable dispatch believed the yarn.

It is time labor organizations and trades unions were giving some attention to that Briton who thinks he has a mission to the masses, Mr. W. H. Mallock. Mallock says in The Nineteenth Century that the organized labor power is merely obstructive, like that of the horse, which only knows enough to kick and plunge and rear unless it is guided by somebody who knows how to control it. The somebody, of course, in Mr. Mallock's view, is the intelligent capitalist. The only wonder is that he did not call labor a mule.

We are not preparing for or expecting any war with Spain or anybody. Oh, no! say the Washington authorities. Just so. All the same, however, the government appears to be taking stock, as it were, of all its naval resources and getting its little boats in good trim.

General Andrade, the popular new president of Venezuela, is a brother of the former Venezuelan minister to the United States. Talent runs in families.

The big, hearty, healthy man is a continual irritation to his dyspeptic friend. Constipation is the root of nine-tenths of the sickness of men, and of a large proportion of the sickness of women. It can be cured easily, naturally and quickly. Nature is continually working as hard as she can to throw off impurities, and to force out poisonous refuse matter. When there is an impediment, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets set the wheels working again without any trouble. They assist nature in a gentle, healthful, efficient way. There is nothing violent about their action, and yet it is just as certain as if it were twice as violent. "You do not become a slave to their use." They are different and better than any other pill for the cure of constipation, headache and kindred derangements. Almost all druggists understand this, and are conscientious enough to tell you so. The druggist who tries to sell you a substitute is not a safe man from whom to buy medicine. Send 21 [illegible] pensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1008 page "Common Sense Medical Adviser," profusely illustrated.

The Klondyke Gold Fields

Are now attracting the attention of the whole world, and the results of placer and quartz mining are fully equal to the finds of nuggets in the early California days and extraordinary inducements are being offered to prospectors, practical miners and investors.

By next spring the gold fever will have taken possession of thousands of people, and the Western roads will have all they can do to transport the fortune hunters.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, and its connecting lines, offer the best facilities for reaching the Alaska gold regions.

For further information, address John R. Pott, District Pass. Agent, Williamsport, Pa.

—Stop drugging yourself with quack nostrums or "cures." Get a well-known pharmaceutical remedy that will do the work. Catarrh and Cold in the head will not cause suffering if Ely's Cream Balm is used. Druggist will supply 10c. trial size or 50c. full size. We mail it.

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City.

Rev. John Reid, Jr., of Great Falls, Mont., recommended Ely's Cream Balm to me. I can emphasize his statement, "It is a positive cure for catarrh if used as directed."—Rev. Francis W. Poole, Pastor Central Pres. Church, Helena, Mont.

What do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c. and 25c.

Dig down to the cause of your sickness, if you want to get well and stay well. Most likely it's indigeston. The irritating poisons of fermenting, putrid food, left in the stomach by indigestion, cause headache, neuralgia, nervousness, dizziness, stomach-ache, nausea, irritability, and all the other well-known symptoms of indigestion.

They also cause many pains and disorders which are often laid to other causes and hence are not easily cured. But as soon as the poisons are removed, all these symptoms and disorders disappear, because there is nothing left to cause them. Nothing succeeds in this like Shaker Digestive Cordial, because it prevents the undigested food from fermenting in the stomach and helps the stomach to digest its food.

Sold by druggists, price 10 cents to $1.00 per bottle.

LAST OF THE SEASON.

$10 Excursion to Niagara Falls via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The last ten-days excursion of the present season to Niagara Falls via the Pennsylvania Railroad will leave Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington on October 12. An experienced tourtist agent and chaperon will accompany the excursion.

Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express trains, within ten days, will be sold at $10 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all points on the Delaware Division; $9.70 from Lancaster; $8.60 from Altoona and Harrisburg; $8.25 from Wilksbarre; $5.80 from Williamsport and at proportionate rates from other points. A stop-over will be allowed at Buffalo, Rochester, and Watkins returning.

A special train of pullman parlor cars and day coaches will be run with this excursion, stopping at Buffalo.

For further information apply to nearest ticket agent, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

—PHILADELPHIA, PA., Aug 25, 1897.—William B. Flexer, 4360 Manayunk Ave., Roxboro, is among those who can testify to the curative power of Hood's Sarsaparilla. He says, "I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it helped me on two points. It restored my appetite, which had failed me for three months, and it enabled me to sleep soundly."

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Easy and yet efficient.

—Mrs W. N. Vannest, 351 Fair street, Trenton, N. J., testifies that Stretch's Balsam for consumption, cured her baby of Whooping Cough, also gave instant relief in a severe case of croup.

WANAMAKER'S.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept 27, 1897.

Dress Goods Show Continues

THERE is a touch of Nature, here and there, amid the groupings of art—plants that give background to the color-plays of the stuffs. But they are incidents. THE FABRICS ARE THE SHOW—and such a collection of rich stuffs is here as will delight all lovers of the beautiful.

We are lonesomely at the top as dress-goods sellers—with more of exclusive elegance than could be picked from the six best stocks besides.

Each day's showing will be new in spots—as hidden finery forces its way front.

A hearty Wanamaker welcome to visitors from far and near.

The New Dress Trimmings Are Ready

BRAIDS lead. Braids in their simple prettiness and braids twisted into designs more or less elaborate. And beads—strung and twisted into novelly pretty designs, and pearls treated just like beads. There are revers and panels and plastrons and yokes and collars—all fashioned ready for use. If we simply gathered trimmings as they are usually gathered, there would be little to talk of. But hosts of the richest things we show are made exclusively for our selling.

Wonderful Kid Gloves for a Dollar

ANY glove expert will tell you so, if he will speak at all regarding another seller's merchandise that he cannot match.

THE PRINCESS MAY GLOVES are made to our order in Grenoble, France. The skins are carefully chosen—REAL KIDSKINS, mind you, [illegible] sell at $1.

Thirty-six thousand pairs are here—a complete line of the fall colorings and of black and of white. More will come by steamship every fortnight, but, for all that, we may lack sizes now and then. We are America's suppliers of women's good wearing real kid gloves at $1.

John Wanamaker.

THE VERDICT

Of Thousands— "Stretch's Balsam"—

a life saver because a germ destroyer. Severest cough or cold; worst case of Consumption, Bronchitis or Asthma quickly conquered by its use.

Stretch's Balsam 25c. and 50c. Bottles.

All Druggists or Storekeepers.

AN ORDINANCE

To vacate part of Jefferson Avenue, lying between a private street called Canal street and the Southerly line of the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal.

The Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol, do ordain:

That all that part of Jefferson Avenue consisting of a strip on the Southwest side thereof, twenty-five feet in width and extending in length along the monument line of said avenue three hundred and sixty and seven-tenths feet more or less from the Northerly line of a private street, called Canal street, to the Southerly line of the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, (and as is shown upon Plan No 26 of the Official Surveys of Bristol Borough), be and the same is hereby vacated so that the strip of land hereinbefore described shall no longer be a part of the public street called Jefferson Avenue.

Enacted into an ordinance at the Council Chamber in the Borough of Bristol this 27th day of September, A. D., 1897.

W. FRANK SCULL, President of Council.
Attest: J. WESLEY WRIGHT, Clerk.
Approved this 28th day of Sept., A. D., 1897.
B. S. JOHNSON, Burgess of the Boro of Bristol

School Tax 1897.

Treasurer's Last Call.

Be Prompt or Pay the Penalty.

All School Tax not paid to me on or before the

30th day of Ninth Month, (September), 1897,

will be subject to a penalty of five per cent. and cost of collection.

Edward H. Foster,
Treasurer.

THE MISSES IREDELL

WILL RE-OPEN THEIR

School and Kindergarten

September 23d.

French, Drawing, Painting, Elocution.

WILLIAM TERNESON,

Manufacturer & dealer in

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine

Boots, Shoes & Gaiters,

Cor. Mill and Pond Sts., BRISTOL, PA.

A first-class calf-skin Gaiter, my own make, $3
Also a full line of John Mundell's Solar Tipped Children's Shoes.

Established 1870.

Philada. Musical Academy,

1617 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

RICH. ZECKWER, DIRECTOR.

Private and class lessons in all branches of Music.
Send for illustrated catalogues giving full information. 1,134 pupils in attendance last season.

$1,000—Help Yourself.

We will give away $1,000 to make this advertisement *good*. Share in it. Send your name, address, and an outside wrapper from a five-cent package of

FLEER'S GUM PEPSIN GURU-KOLA

It keeps the stomach right.

The money will be yours November 15, 1897

FRANK H. FLEER & CO., Phila., Pa.

NOTICE.

The following named Justices of the Peace have been appointed by me to collect the outstanding State and County Taxes for the year 1897:

Bristol Borough—WM. LOUDERBOUGH.
Bristol Township—JAMES E. MAGILL.
Bedminster—NOAH K. SPEAR.
Bensalem—JOHN G. VANDEGRIFT.
Bridgeton—STACY B. McENTEE.
Buckingham—EDWARD R. KIRK.
Doylestown Borough—WEBSTER GRIM.
Doylestown Township—T. CADWALLADER.
Durham—C. E. HINDENACH.
Falls—BENJAMIN A. WOOLSTON.
Haycock—MARLON D. FRANKENFIELD.
Hilltown—PHARES ALBRIGHT.
Hulmeville Borough—JOSEPH KEEN.
Langhorne Borough—J. B. STACKHOUSE.
Langhorne Manor Borough—JOS. ESHRICK.
Makefield, Lower—I. WILSON MERRICK
Makefield, Upper—STEPHEN B. WESNER.
Middletown—FRANK HAWLK.
Milford—AARON TRUMBOWER.
Morrisville Borough—EDMUND WRIGHT.
New Britain—JACOB C. SWARTLEY.
Newhope Boro.—C. C. BURLEIGH JOHNS
Newtown Borough—JOS. S. ELY.
Newtown Township—CHAS. H WATSON.
Nockamixon—GEORGE D. FOX.
Northampton—CHARLES G. KNIGHT.
Perkasie Borough—SAMUEL R. KRAMER.
Plumstead—JOHN F. SHADDINGER.
Quakertown Borough—THOS. T. OCHS.
Rockhill, East—SAMUEL S. GULICK.
Rockhill, West—FRANK P. REITER.
Richland—HARVEY D. FELLMAN.
Richlandtown Boro—HOWARD STERNER.
Sellersville Boro.—WARREN F. CRESSMAN.
Silverdale Borough—D. W. ALLABAUGH.
Solebury—WATSON F. PAXSON.
Southampton—JACOB W. VANSANT.
Springfield—PAUL APPLE.
Telford Borough—J. HOWARD GERHART.
Tullytown Borough—CHAS. MANNINGTON.
Tinicum—WILSON LEAR.
Warminster—GARRET K. FINNEY.
Warrington—JOSEPH PAUL.
Warwick—G. W. RUBINKAM.
Wrightstown—DAVID SLACK.
Yardley Borough—ROBERT EASTBURN.

On taxes paid on or before NOVEMBER FIFTEENTH (15) a abatement of THREE PER CENT. will be allowed. After that date execution will be issued and FIVE PER CENT. added with costs.

It is the duty of the Justice to whom the schedule of unpaid taxes shall be delivered by the Treasurer to deliver a written or printed notice to every person named in the schedule, for the service of which notices the said Justice shall be allowed ten cents each to be paid by the delinquent taxpayer.

AARON F. STOVER,
Sept, 23-4t. Treasurer.

Groceries

In Great Variety
And Cheap

AT FOSTER'S.

Especial care is taken to constantly have on hand the finest Butter, Teas, Coffees, and Spices the market affords. Fruits and Vegetables in season

EDWARD H. FOSTER,

The DORRANCE
STREET
. . . . GROCER.

Railroad House,

Nos. 409 to 415 Mill Street,
Bristol, Pa.
William H. H. Fine, Proprietor.

Delaware House,

Cor. of Radcliffe and Mill Streets,
Bristol, Pa.
Mrs. S. E. Lincoln, Proprietress.

Black Horse Hotel,

TULLYTOWN, PA.

On turnpike between Philadelphia & New York.
First-class accomodations. Good fishing in river opposite.
Henry Lovett, Proprietor.

Union Hotel,

Bridge Street, Between Smith and Mill,
Morrisville, Pa.
John E. Hellings, Proprietor.

Silbert House,

Nos. 121 to 125 Radcliffe street,
Bristol, Pa.
Mrs. George Silbert, Proprietress.
First-class accommodations and reasonable prices.

Hotel Closson,

Cor. Mill and Bath Streets,

At Trolley Terminus and near R. R. station

Bristol, Pa.

Modern Conveniences

Well Furnished.

Excellent Table.

Well Stocked Bar.

Something New on Exhibition!

MY NEW

August Chrysanthemum.

Should be seen by every lover of flowers.

For Sale.

A fine lot of Rubber Plants, 50c. each. Also, lot of Palms, $1 each. Roses, 50 cents per dozen. Carnations, 15 cents per dozen.

Other flowers and plants equally as cheap.

Now is the time to pot plants for fall blooming.

Pots and Saucers of all sizes for sale.

Bouquets and floral designs of every description at short notice.

J. T. DeWitt,

Pond Street, Above Walnut,
BRISTOL, PA.

Frederick Stuckert

General Business Agent,

Real Estate Sold. Rents Collected.
Insurance. Surveying.
Conveyancing.

Office with

John C. Stuckert, Esq.,

No. 107 Mill Street,
Bristol, Pa.

Robert Clark,

Upholsterer and
Cabinet Maker,

No. 28 Radcliffe St.

Furniture Repaired, Upholstered, Carpets sewed and laid, Carpets taken up and cleaned, Mattresses renovated, Window Shades made to order, Chairs re-caned, packing of Furniture, and Repairing promptly and satisfactorily attended to.

S. B. ARDREY & SONS,

Engineers.

STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING

For Public Buildings, Residences and Greenhouses.

GREENHOUSE VENTILATING.

Pond Street,
Bristol, Pa.

BEST

Lawn Sprinklers

MADE.

The "TWIN COMET" (Stationary) Price $5.

—AND—

"LITTLE GIANT" (Traveling) Price $15.

Delivered free with privilege 5 days trial.

These Sprinklers Are

Unique, Efficient and Labor-Saving.

Will sprinkle 4 times greater era than any other sprinklers made.

Highest award at the Chicago Exposition.

Send for Circulars and Testimonials.

J. B. FELLOWS & CO.
45 Warren St.
New York.

E. STEBBINS MFG. CO.
Sole Agts. & Mfgs.
Springfield, Mass.

For sale by all Hardware and Rubber Stores in the U. S.

Agents Wanted—Can Make Big Money.

R. BUSEMAN,

BREAD AND FANCY CAKE BAKERY

AND ICE CREAM SALOON,

Bath and Otter Streets, Bristol.

Weddings and Parties Supplied at Short Notice

Dr. Wilbur M. Peirce,

DENTIST,

NO. 329 JEFFERSON AVENUE,
Bristol, Pa.

Free Musical Education.

THE NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

is the oldest and best equipped musical institution in America, and the largest in the world. It has five departments of instruction as follows:

I Department of Music including Pianoforte: Organ: Violin: Violincello: and other Orchestral Instruments, etc., Voice; Lyric Art and Opera: Sight Singing: Theory: Harmony; Composition: and art of Conducting.

II Department of Piano and Organ Tuning.

III Department of General Literature and Languages.

IV Department of Elocution and Physical Culture and College of Oratory.

V Department of Fine Arts.

One year at above institution with board, room rent, tuition, piano rent, etc., etc., free. Write at once for catalogue and particulars.

JAMES D. BALL,

36 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,

Aaron R. Artman,

OF MILFORD TOWNSHIP;

Subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of WILLIAM BRUDON, deceased, late of Bristol borough.

ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement, and all persons having legal claims against the said estate are requested to present the same in proper form, without delay, for settlement to

LYDIA BRUDON, Administratix.
A. WEIR GILKESON, her Attorney.

Fountain House,

DOYLESTOWN, PA,

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, Proprietor.

Sherman & Peirce,

BRISTOL, PA.

Lumber Yard

Fully stocked with all kinds of Building and Finished Lumber, both PINE AND HARDWOOD.

MILL WORK in variety, including STAIRWAYS and HARDWOOD INTERIOR FINISH.

PIONEER CHINESE LAUNDRY.

Always Reliable.——
——Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Lem Wong,

231 Mill Street,

does all Laundry Work in first-class style at reasonable prices. He has been here for years, and relying upon the satisfaction he has always given the public he asks for a continuance of their patronage.

No connection with any other laundry in Bristol. Also for sale Best Tea. Everything good.

CUFFS, 4 cents a pair.
COLLARS, 2 cents.

Upholstering and Repairing

OF FURNITURE

of all kinds.

CARPETS beaten, sewed and laid. Window Shades, Awnings, Slip Covers. Mattresses made over—hair thoroughly picked, feathers renovated by steam.

Chairs Re-Caned.

Orders from the surrounding country will receive my personal attention.

Chas. H. Ancker.

No. 109 Cedar St.,
BRISTOL, PA.

Every Woman Knows

What a trial it is to be obliged to use a faulty Sewing Machine. Neither is it economy. Time to most people is money. The construction of our

New No. 9

Wheeler & Wilson,

is perfection itself.

ROTARY MOTION and BALL BEARINGS

make it easy to operate, a beautiful stitcher, adapted to all kinds of material that is used in the family.

Send for a catalogue of different styles of woodwork.

WHEELER & WILSON

Manufacturing Co.,

1312 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

AN OFFICE WHERE

Everything in connection with

REAL ESTATE

IS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO

You can buy a Property, have the deed drawn procure a loan on mortgage, get the building insured and the lot surveyed; the whole transaction completely and carefully attended to by one person, just as you would do it yourself, if you knew how.

A. Weir Gilkeson,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

BRISTOL, PA.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of DANIEL STREET, of Bristol Borough, Bucks County, Pa., deceased.

ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same will present them without delay, in proper order for settlement, to

HORATIO B. BEATTY, Executor.
or his attorney,
JOHN C. STUCKERT.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of GRACE McLAUGHLIN, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks County, deceased.

ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement, and all persons having legal claims against the said estate are requested to present the same in proper form, without delay, for settlement to

Or PATRICK McLAUGHLIN,
JOHN C. STUCKERT, Executor.
his attorney.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of BRIDGET McCAFFERTY, late of Bristol Borough, deceased.

ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement, and all persons having legal claims against the said estate are requested to present the same in proper form, without delay, for settlement, to

Or DANIEL McCAFFERTY,
A. WEIR GILKESON, Administrator.
his Attorney.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of KATHARINE BRECK, late of the Borough of Bristol, deceased.

ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having legal claims against the same will present them without delay, in proper order, for settlement, to

A. WEIR GILKESON,
Administrator.

WEALTH FOR BRAINS. Many have become wealthy through patents. Why not you? Simple, useful articles pay largely. Write for book and list of inventions wanted; sent free. ARCHER, AITON & ARCHER, 271 Broadway, N. Y.

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

In effect June 26, 1896.

NEW YORK AND EAST—Arrives at .15, 9.30, 0.40 A. M., .15, 1.30 P. M. Closes at 7 00, 8.15, 11.30 A. M., 3.30, 7.00 P. M. SUNDAYS—Arrives at 8.00 A. M. Closes at 9.00 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA AND WEST—Arrives at .15, 7.45, 9. A. M., 12.30, 4.30, 7.30 P. M. Closes at 6.45 8.45, 10.00 A. M., 1.30, 2.40, 6.02 P. M. SUNDAYS—Arrives at 8.00 A. M. Closes at 10 A. M.

[illegible]VILLE—Arrives at 8.00 A. M. and leaves at 8.10 A. M.

EMILIE, OXFORD VALLEY, &c—Arrives at 0.10 A. M. Closes at 11.45 A. M.

NEWTOWN Stage arrives 11.30 A. M., leaves 00 P. M.

Woodbourne stage arrives at 11 a, . departs at 12.30 p. m.

Mails for the West and South go by every Philadelphia mail.

Post Office closes 8.00 P. M. Saturday, 8.30 P. M. Open Sunday from 8 to 9 A. M.

J. M. WINDER, P. M.

UPPER DELAWARE RIVER TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

In effect Monday, Sept. 27th, 1897.

Steamers Columbia, John A. Warner, Twilight and Trenton.

Leave Bristol for Philadelphia, 7.00, 9.20 and 10.00 a. m., 2 00 and 4.30 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia 7.30 and 11.30 a. m., 2.00, and 4.30 p. m.

Leave Bristol for Trenton, 4 30 p. m.

Steamer **Twilight** makes daily trips between Philadelphia and Trenton, stopping at Bristol each way.

For times of leaving inquire of agent.

Excursion to Philadelphia, 40c.

Single fare to Philadelphia, 25c.

Sunday—Leave Bristol for Philadelphia, 8.00, 9.20, and 10.00 a. m., 4.00 and 6 00 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia for Bristol, 8.00 a. m., 2.00, 8.00, 4.00 and 6.00 p. m.

LODGE DIRECTORY.

BRISTOL LODGE, No. 25, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.
Instituted 1780.

Meets Saturday on or before full moon at Masonic Building, Cedar street.

Harry J. Arnold, W. M., Bristol,
Harry C. Evans, Secretary, Bristol.

HERMIONE LODGE, No. 100, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.
Instituted 1868.

Meets every Friday night in Pythian Hall

James Stevenson, Chancellor Commander,
Walter F. Hall, K. of R. and S.

HERMIONE COMPANY, No. 10,3D REG. OF PENNA., UNIFORM RANK KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.
Instituted 1895.

Meets Thursday night at Armory in Pythian hall.

William V. Leech, Captain Commanding,
V. V. Vansant, Sir Knight Recorder.

HOPKINS LODGE, No. 87, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.
Instituted 1843.

Meets every Wednesday night in I. O. O. F. Building.

Mahlon Hankins, Noble Grand.
Harvey S. Rue, Secretary.

MARTHA WASHINGTON CHAMBER, No. 2, KNIGHTS OF FRIENDSHIP.
Instituted 188 .

Meets every Thursday night in Washington Hall.

Wm. H. Metzcher, Sir Knight Marshal,
Wm. H. Smith, Cor. Secretary.

JULIA P. SHADE CHAMBER, No. 5, COMPANIONS OF FRIENDSHIP.
Instituted 1890.

Meets every Wednesday night in Washington Hall.

Mrs. Catharine E. Britton, W. C. C.
Miss Dora Weygand, Rec. Secretary.

H. CLAY BEATTY POST, No. 73, G. A. R.
Instituted 1877.

Meets 1st and 3rd Monday night of the month in Washington Hall.

Charles H. Appleton, Commander,
Wm. A. Barnhall, Adjutant,

H. CLAY BEATTY CIRCLE, No. 2, LADIES OF THE G. A. R.
Instituted 1883.

Meets every Thursday night in Washington Hall.

Mrs. Isabella Metzcher, President,
Mrs. Hattie Vandegrift, Recording Secretary.

R. H. MORRIS CIRCLE, No. 121, LADIES OF THE G. A. R.
Instituted 1897.

Meets every other Wednesday in the parlors of No. 2 Fire Company.

Mrs. Marie F. Ely, President.
Mrs. Sarah Romig, Secretary.

FIDELITY COUNCIL, No. 21, JR. ORDER UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS.
Instituted 1882.

Meets every Thursday night at Pythian Hall.

Herbert Pettit, Councillor,
Charles Silbert, Rec. Secretary.

NONPAREIL COUNCIL, ROYAL ARCANUM
Instituted 1887.

Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday night of the month in Washington Hall.

John G. Street, Regent.
Wm. E. Doron, Secretary.

BRISTOL CASTLE, No. 409, KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE.
Instituted 1895.

Meets every Tuesday night in Pythian Hall

Thomas Harper, Noble Chief,
John K. Young, Master of Records.

MOHICAN TRIBE, NO. 127, IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.
Instituted 1870.

Meets every Monday night in Mohican Hall

William Neal, Sachem,
William H. Smith, Secretary.

NESHAMINY COUNCIL No. 21, DEGREE OF POCOHONTOS.
Instituted —.

Meets every Saturday night at Mohican Hall.

Mrs. Isabella Metzgar, Pocahontas.
Mrs. Fannie Daniels, Keeper of Records.

GIFT OF LIBERTY LODGE, No. 135, AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.
Instituted 1884.

Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday night of the month in Mohican Hall.

Charles H. Young, Worthy Master,
George W. Fisher, Rec. Secretary.

KEY OF LIBERTY LODGE, JR. ORDER AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION, No. 1.
Instituted 1892.

Meets 1st Saturday night of the month in Mohican Hall.

Wilmer Fisher, W. M.,
Isaac D. Freeman, R. S.

GOLDEN KEY COURT, No. 3, AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.
Instituted —.

Meets 3rd Wednesday night of the month in Mohican Hall.

Mrs. Ruth Lawson, Worthy Mistress,
Miss Hannah Purvis, Rec. Secretary.

COURT ONWARD, No. 89, FORESTERS OF AMERICA.
Instituted 1893.

Meets every Tuesday night in Washington Hall.

J. P. Stradling, Chief Ranger,
R. B. Kelly, Financial Secretary.

BRISTOL DIVISION, No. 1, ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.
Instituted 1883.

Meets 1st Thursday night of the month in A. O. H. Hall, Corson street.

Patrick F. Fallon, President,
Thomas J. McGinnis, Secretary.

BRISTOL DIVISION, No. 107, SONS OF TEMPERANCE.
Instituted 1882.

Meets every Friday night in Washington Hall

Herbert Pettit, Worthy Patriarch,
George J. Sheppard, Recording Scribe

BRISTOL CASTLE, No. 103, ANCIENT ORDER KNIGHTS OF THE MYSTIC CHAIN.
Instituted 1883.

Meets every Monday night in Washington Hall

Joseph McDonald, Commander,
J. C. Adams, Rec. Secretary.

BRISTOL TEMPLE, No. 60, LADIES OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE.
Instituted 95.

Meet in Washington Hall every second and fourth Monday night.

Miss Florence Cook, Noble Templar,
Mrs. Hattie Vandegrift, Guardian of Records.

STAR OF EAST CIRCLE, No. 66, BROTHERHOOD OF THE UNION.
Instituted in 1897.

Meets every Wednesday evening in Pythian Hall.

Wm. Smirl, Chief Washington.
Chas. A. Wilson, Hon. Scroll Keeper.

SHEPHERDS' DELIGHT LODGE, No. 1, SHEPHERDS OF BETHLEHEM.
Instituted March, 1897.

Mrs. Marie F. Ely, Commander.
Mrs. Hattie Vandegrift, Scribe.

REASONS FOR USING

Walter Baker & Co.'s

Breakfast Cocoa.

1. Because it is absolutely pure.
2. Because it is not made by the so-called Dutch Process in which chemicals are used.
3. Because beans of the finest quality are used.
4. Because it is made by a method which preserves unimpaired the exquisite natural flavor and odor of the beans.
5. Because it is the most economical, costing less than one cent a cup.

Be sure that you get the genuine article made by WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass. Established 1780.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

In effect September 13, 1897.

Leave Bristol for Phila. (Broad St.), *2.46, 5 38, 6.21, 6.53, 7.22, 7.41, *8.14, 8.29, *9.19, 9 53, *10.29 A. M. 12.02, 12.51, *1.14, *3 03, 3.12, 4.04, 4.55, 5.36, 6 13, 6 25, *7 00, *7.32, *7.44, 8.31, 9.27, *10.58 P. M.

Sunday trains, *2 46, 7 00, *8.11, 9.00, *10 29 A. M. *12 08, 12.54, 5 02, 5.36, *7.21, 8.00, *8.20, 8.50, 9 27, *10.58 P. M.

Leave Phila (Broad St.), for Bristol, 12.01, *1.20, 6.09, 6 28, *6.50, 7.34, *8.25, 8.33, *9.00, 9.53, *11.14 A.M. 12.01, 1 10, 1 50, 2 43, 3 35, *3.52, 4.29, *5 00, 5.02, 5 19, *6 00, 6 02, 6.21, 7 48, 9.17, *10.00, 11.17 P. M.

Sunday trains, 12.01, 7.40, *8.25, *8 33, 9 06, 11.47 A. M. 2.02, *5.20, 6 00, *6.26, *6 35, 7.48, *10.00, 10.25 P. M.

(*) Express trains.

For further particulars apply to the ticket agent at the station.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD Gen'l Passenger Agent

Steamer Florence.

Leaves Bordentown for Philadelphia at 7.15 a. m.
Leaves Bristol for Philadelphia at 8 30 a. m.
Leaves Philadelphia for Bristol and Bordentown at 2.30 p. m.
Boat lands in Philadelphia at Arch Street Wharf.

Location of BOXES AND KEYS.
BRISTOL FIRE-ALARM TELEGRAPH.

24. Box at T. L. Leedom & Co.'s Carpet Mill Key at Thos. L. Leedom & Co.'s office.
25. Box at Dorrance and Canal Streets. Keys at Wilson & Fenimore Co.'s Paper Mill office, T. B. Harkins Foundry Co.'s office, Sherman & Peirce's office.
26. Box at Edward T. Steel & Co.'s Mill. Keys at E. T. Steel & Co.'s office, Rolling Mill office, Electric Light Station, Fourth ward Hose House.
27. Box at Wm H Grundy & Co.'s Mill. Keys at Wm. H. Grundy & Co.'s office, Rolling Mill office.
34. Box at Doron's office, Radcliffe and Market Streets. Keys at Wm. E. Doron's office, James Wright's store, Police Station, Silbert's Hotel.
36. Box at Dorrance and Cedar Streets. Keys at Comfort's Livery Stable, L. J. Bevan's residence, Douglass' Drug Store.
43. Box at Young's Drug Store, Bath Street. Keys at Young's Drug Store, E. C. Brudon's residence, Wilson Randall's residence, S. W. Hayes' store.
45. Box at Buckley Street, east of Pine Street. Keys at Appleton's Mill office, Lewis Jones' Mill office, James Blanche's Saloon.
47. Box at Otter and Linden Streets. Keys at Gas House, Third ward Hose House, C. H. Lyndall's residence, Chas. Yeaman's coal office.
367. Box at America Hose Company House. Keys at America Hose House, Ticket office P. R. R., Joseph Wright's store, M. L. Hellyer's store.

☞ All Policemen and Night Watchmen carry Keys.

One of Two Ways.

The bladder was created for one purpose, namely, a receptacle for the urine, and as such it is not liable to any form of disease except by one of two ways. The first way is from imperfect action of the kidneys. The second way is from careless local treatment of other diseases.

CHIEF CAUSE.

Unhealthy urine from unhealthy kidneys is the chief cause of bladder troubles. So the womb, like the bladder, was created for one purpose, and if not doctored too much is not liable to weakness or disease, except in rare cases. It is situated back of and very close to the bladder, therefore any pain, disease or inconvenience manifested in the kidneys, back, bladder or urinary passage is often, by mistake, attributed to female weakness or womb trouble of some sort. The error is easily made and may be as easily avoided. To find out correctly, set your urine aside for twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates kidney or bladder trouble. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy is soon realized. If you need a medicine you should have the best. At druggists fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail. Mention the GAZETTE and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietor of this paper guarantees the genuineness of this offer.

Tours to the South via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Two very attractive early Autumn tours will be run by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, leaving New York and Philadelphia September 28 and October 12.

It is hardly necessary to say that these outings are planned with the utmost care, and that all arrangements are adjusted so as to afford the best possible means of visiting each place to the best advantage.

The tours each cover a period of eleven days, and include the battlefield of Gettysburg, picturesque Blue Mountain, Luray Caverns, the Natural Bridge, Virgina Hot Springs, the cities of Richmond and Washington, and Mt. Vernon.

The round-trip rate, including all necessary expenses, is $65 from New York, $63 from Philadelphia, and proportionate rates from other points.

Each tour will be in charge of one of the company's Tourist Agents. He will be assisted by an experienced lady as Chaperon, whose especial charge will be ladies unaccompanied by male escort.

Special trains of parlor cars are provided for the exclusive use of each party, in which the entire round trip from New York is made.

For detailed itinerary apply to Ticket Agents or to Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway New York, or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

A Great Surprise is in Store

for those who go to-day and get a package of GRAIN-O. It takes the place of coffee at about ¼ the cost and can be given to the children as well as the adult with great benefit. It is made of pure grains and looks and tastes like the finest grades of Java coffee. A cup of Grain-O is better for the system than a tonic. What coffee breaks down Grain-O builds up. Ask your grocer for Grain O. 15c. and 25c.

GIVEN FREE EACH MONTH (During 1897)

4 First Prizes, each of $100 Cash.
20 Second " " " $100 Pierce Special Bicycles.
40 Third " " " $ 25 Gold Watches.

FOR Sunlight SOAP WRAPPERS

For particulars send your name and full address to Lever Bros., Ltd., Hudson & Harrison Sts., New York.

MAPLE SUGARING.

Oh, we went maple sugaring
All by some golden hap,
When wounded trees were jeweling
With beads of pearly sap!

We dallied through the waking grove
And understood the spring.
The universal youth that drove
Our very blood to sing.

We peered the drier places out
And skipped the young abysses,
Where last year's leaves lay all about
As thick as next year's kisses.

The little shanty lured us on
With smokelike tresses floating,
And where the sledges smoothed the way
I beau'd you, fondly noting

How like a slender maple tree
You were, though fairer, lither.
Ah, you were bodied spring to me,
As thrilling, nymphish, blither!

Well, over logs and bogs we clambered
To where the caldrons brewed
Mere sap to sirup and enambered
The liquor neuter hued.

The cordial farmer smiled to see
The love that aureoled us,
But neither ear nor heed had we
For aught he may have told us.

I proffered you a pewter spoon,
In sirup dipped and laved,
Which, when your lips but touched, so soon
'Twas golden all and graved.

I simpered, "Sweets unto the sweet,"
And all the stock of youth,
But somehow triteness took new life;
Hyperbole was truth.

Oh, we went maple sugaring
All by some golden chance,
And the clustered trees like bridesmaids waved
Long life to our romance!

—Rupert Hughes in New York Sun.

THE WIFE STEALER.

The Markoff family came from Russia toward the end of the last century, and Demeter Markoff, the third descendant of this family, was already a large landowner in Hungary and could not speak a syllable of the Russian tongue. Demeter III was a famous man in his time, first, because he could ride down the strongest horse in one day; secondly, because he could swallow the largest glass of wine at one gulp (and afterward eat the glass itself); thirdly, because, however large his income might be, he could always spend twice as much, and, fourthly, because, no matter what woman he met, he could always either fascinate her, or, failing that, marry her—and within a twelvemonth the lady in question would punctually be abolished from the face of the earth. When he reached his forty-eighth year, he had just buried his third wife. She was a good soul, they say, never complained, and died quietly and without protest.

By his first wife he had a son, Demeter Markoff IV. At the time of which we write this young man was 24 years of age. In many respects he failed to resemble his father. He lacked that gentleman's heroic qualities, being a quiet and economical young man, fond of reading, painting and music. Wine and tobacco both made him sick, and if a pretty girl looked at him he would blush. Demeter III was irritated by his son's virtues and called him a booby, but he was his only son, all the same, and he could not disown him. Paternal example had no effect upon him. In vain did Demeter III take him to boar hunts—the son simply began to paint the forest scenery; in vain did he give him money to spend—he bought nothing but books or pictures; in vain did he take him to places of amusement—he simply went to sleep while the fun was going on.

One day, however, Demeter III was astonished by the news that his son wished to marry. In the adjoining county there was a charming young girl who was the youngest of six daughters of a small landed proprietor. It was on the occasion of a vintage festival that the youth had first met her and ever since then he had been accustomed, in the soft moonlight, to dream away his time in her company and to talk about the stars and the flowers, as respectable people are supposed to do when they are in love. The name of this young girl was Angelica.

Young Demeter Markoff now came to his father and asked him if he would be good enough to journey into the adjoining county and obtain for him the necessary consent to the projected marriage.

"With pleasure," replied his father. "Is she pretty?"

"Her beauty is transcendent."

"Ah, you think so because she is the first girl you have met! Is she fond of you?"

"She worships me."

"Is she young?"

"Only 18."

"That is the most interesting age. Don't be afraid. I will go and manage it. I will bring her back. You can consider her already here."

Demeter III had his horses swiftly harnessed—five beautiful Arab steeds—and he drove them into the neighboring county at such a terrific rate that they were pretty well lamed before they got there. Directly he set eyes on Angelica he saw that she was indeed the loveliest of women; also that she had a deeply rooted affection for his son.

Angelica, as already said, was only 18, and at that age the fancy rules over the senses. Secret sympathies and inexplicable magnetic influences operate in the soul. These things whispered to Miss Angelica that to be drawn by five Arab steeds was more delightful than to be drawn by two and that it was pleasanter to eat off silver dishes than off china plates, and, indeed, Demeter IV possessed less property than his father, for while the latter owned large tracts of country nothing belonged to his artistic son but the landscape on canvas which he had himself painted in the paternal territory.

In one word, Angelica gave her hand to Demeter III instead of to his offspring. The matrimonial go between kept his word—he brought the young lady home—but Demeter IV was sufficiently astonished when his father told him that she did not come as his wife, but as his stepmother.

The younger Demeter now found it necessary to quit Hungary altogether, for all the inhabitants were laughing at his expense. He went to Russia and lived in an old mansion of his father's at Podolia. Thence he never returned.

After that the people at home told all sorts of ludicrous stories as to the life he was leading in Russia. Some said that he sat all day long in the corner of a room opposite the portrait of the girl he had wished to marry, that the spiders were industriously spinning their webs over this picture, that they had almost covered it from view, but that the eyes of Angelica were still visible, and that Demeter IV would not leave the chamber until they, too, were concealed by the filmy meshes. Others said he was making experiments in chemistry and trying the effect of certain poisons upon dogs and cats. A third party said he had become a vegetarian and passed his life in weighing up the precise amount of food which he considered necessary for his next meal. But they were all wrong, and at length their statements were confuted by a letter which arrived from Demeter IV, addressed to his father

It should be mentioned, by the way, that the beautiful Angelica had indeed died within the twelvemonth. On the occasion of a ball Demeter III was so drunk that he pointed a gun at his wife because she was chatting too merrily with a good looking young officer. She thereupon fled from the ballroom in terror, rushed out into the cold night air in her muslin dress and satin slippers, took a chill and shortly died therefrom. But she had attained her ambition, and if she had married the younger Demeter she might perhaps still have been alive. As Mrs. Demeter IV she would not have been lying in such a beautiful velvet covered and gilded coffin nor have been drawn to her vault by five such beautiful Arab steeds.

From the younger Demeter's letter to his father it appeared that he had been so far successful in forgetting Angelica that he was about to marry another girl. Years had already passed. The older Demeter was 58 years old, while his son was still only 34. Thus the latter was now in a position to write to his father in these terms:

> MY DEAR FATHER—I again intend to marry, and I have discovered the most beautiful girl imaginable for my wife. I want you to be present at the ceremony. This time I am not afraid that you will carry off my bride, for ten years have elapsed, and you have now lost your power of fascination. Ten years ago I was a mere child and you were a man. Today I am a man and you are getting well on into childhood. Besides, my fiancee loves me with profound devotion. Therefore if you wish me happiness come at once to my approaching wedding. DEMETER.

These words inflamed Demeter III. His pride was wounded. A wicked desire took possession of him.

"What sort of girl is this your master intends to marry?" he inquired of the valet who had brought the letter.

"A most lovely creature, sir," was the reply.

"Is she young?"

"Still almost a child."

"Do they love each other?"

"Like a pair of doves."

"Well, go back and tell my son that I shall be present at his wedding."

Demeter III lost not a moment, but traveled posthaste. Reaching Lemberg, he there happened to meet his son's coachman.

"What are you doing here, Dimitru?" he inquired.

The servant stammered and showed that he would like to lie, but a handful of gold, promptly administered, induced him to tell the truth. He said that his master got quite alarmed on hearing that the father did not mind taking the trouble of journeying to Podolia, and he had therefore arranged that the wedding should take place two days earlier, sending his coachman to Lemberg to buy certain Hungarian commodities for the marriage feast.

Demeter III leaped upon a swift horse, for his carriage was not quick enough, and galloped furiously toward Podolia. Two horses fell beneath him, and he arrived at the church just as the marriage was about to be solemnized. He dismounted, and the ceremony was interrupted in order that father and son might greet each other, while the bride remained near the altar. She was covered with a thick veil which completely hid her features. Demeter III looked with proud contempt upon his son, whose face was sunk with a lingering ailment and from whose color it could be seen how many months he had to live, whereas he, the father, was still vigorous and robust. Demeter IV threw an imploring glance at his paternal relative, who simply received it with a smile and then walked up to the waiting bride and whispered in her ear:

"Beautiful woman, I am Demeter Markoff III, while that man is my son. His hands tremble, mine are steady; his are empty, mine are full of gold. Compare us together and choose which you will prefer to lead you to the altar."

Didora—such was the lady's name—made her decision with very little hesitation, and it was the father whom she allowed to take her to the altar and make her his wife. She swore to him eternal devotion. Demeter III was radiant with victory and glanced round the church to see what had become of his son. The latter was standing with his back against a pillar, watching the ceremony from thence. He was not weeping, as on a former occasion.

As the party was leaving the church he whispered in his father's ears, "Good luck to you, Demeter III!"

The elderly bridegroom took off the veil from the face of his bride. He beheld, not a thing of beauty, but an ugly, crooked mouthed, one eyed horror—an object so very ugly that you could not find another like it if you searched all over the earth.

From this wife he could not escape so easily as from the others. He could not drive her away from him and she refused to die. He lived with her till his own death. She was not afraid of his anger, for she could swear better than he. If he drank, so did Didora; if he attempted to beat her, she gave him a worse thrashing in return. Demeter found it necessary to shave off his beard; otherwise Didora was fond of pulling it out for him. She insisted on accompanying him whenever he visited his friends, and, being generally in drink, she would quarrel with him in their houses and expose him to the keenest ridicule. At length he decided never to go out of doors again, and he died in seclusion.—Englishwoman.

The Man Who Flew In 1713.

He wrote to Mr. Ironside of The Guardian: "I have made considerable progress in the art of flying. I flutter about my room two or three hours in a morning, and when my wings are on can go above a hundred yards at a hop, step and jump. I can fly already as well as a turkey cook * * * Upon the next Thanksgiving day it is my design to sit astride the dragon upon Bow steeple, from whence, after the first discharge of the tower guns, I intend to mount into the air, fly over Fleet street and pitch upon the maypole in the Strand. * * * This I doubt not will convince the world I am no pretender."

Well, this was written in 1713, and yet the public still awaits the long promised flying of man. Surely it cannot be that Mr. Maxim and other inventors with flying machines up their sleeves can have taken umbrage and hold back because we no longer have a maypole in the Strand for them to "pitch upon," for we know, as a matter of fact, that most flying men have found it easier to pitch upon their own poles than to steer for any particular goal. So the patient but tired world must perforce still wait perhaps for a few more centuries, and meanwhile scoff mildly just to shame inventors to greater efforts. Of course the inventors will resent this as they ever have done.—Saturday Review.

Philadelphia was the first city to issue a directory, its first edition coming out in 1785.

Every citizen is bound to assist a sheriff in making an arrest when called upon.

How W. L. Alden Writes.

I do not work with any great regularity, for a great part of my time is spent in cleaning my bicycle. However, I usually manage to do at least an hour's work daily on the typewriting machine, and my usual rate of speed is about 1,800 words an hour.

If I am driven, I can write about 3,000 words an hour. I seldom do more than 4,000 words in a day, for by the time I have written, say, 3,000 words, the machine refuses to spell intelligibly and persists in writing about one word in four backward.—New Illustrated Magazine.

The Antiquity of the Glove.

The antiquity of gloves has long been in dispute. The question turns upon the rendering of a passage in the fourth chapter of the book of Ruth, verses 7, 8:

"Now this was the manner in former time in Israel concerning redeeming and concerning changing, for to confirm all things; a man plucked off his shoe and gave it to his neighbor, and this was a testimony in Israel. Therefore the kinsman said unto Boaz, Buy it for thee. So he drew off his shoe."

For shoe, in these verses, it is said we ought to read glove. On this matter M. Josephs, a Hebrew of great literary attainments and author of several learned works, advances the following theory: The Hebrew nangal signifies to shut close or inclose. When followed by regol, the foot, it might mean a shoe or sandal, but when it stands by itself, as in the original of the passage quoted, it must be rendered "glove." It is further stated that the ancient and modern rabbins agree in rendering the word from the original as "glove," and that Joel Levy, a celebrated German translator, gave, instead of shoe, his picturesque native term of hand schuh, hand shoe, by which gloves are known in Germany to this day. ("Gloves," by William Beck, 1883).—Notes and Queries.

The Oldest Bank.

The Bank of Naples is the oldest bank in existence, for the Monte Vecchio of Venice and the Banco San Giorgio at Genoa, both founded in the twelfth century, have ceased to exist, as has also the Bank of Barcelona, founded in the fourteenth century. The Bank of Naples was founded in 1539 and is a state bank with a considerable capital, to which no one lays any claim. In other words, it is a joint stock bank, but with no shareholders.

There is nothing in the world so pitiful as a neglected baby. There is no sight so sad as that of a helpless infant denied its birthright, a mother's loving care. Thousands of mothers neglect their children because of ill-health. No woman can properly perform a mother's duty who is constantly suffering from sickness, whose system is debilitated and wrecked by the awful drains due to the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women. The mother who suffers from the listlessness, lassitude and despondency due to these troubles is pretty sure to neglect her children and her home.

This lamentable state of affairs is easily remedied if the proper measures are taken. Dr Pierce's Favorite Prescription is an unfailing cure for all the many forms of weakness and disease of the organs distinctly feminine. It promptly stops all weakening drains, invigorates the various organs and infuses new life and vigor into the sufferer's whole body. A happy home and a tidy and well-cared for baby is the result, for no healthy woman will wilfully neglect her child. Many a woman is blamed for negligence and heartlessness when she is simply too ill to care for anything but death. If you want to know all about the "Favorite Prescription" address Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. It is sold by all druggists.

Foul breath, dull eyes, listlessness, sallowness and pimples. A nice combination to avoid or get rid of. All are due to constipation, and constipation is promptly cured by Dr Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They are not a temporary palliative, but a permanent cure. Many so-called constipation remedies must be continued forever, once they are started. The "Pellets" cure permanently. They never gripe. Druggists sell them

Carpet-Buying

Can be done here with pleasure as well as profit. With pleasure, because of the fine assortment of new Fall patterns which are always nice to look at; with profit, because of the low prices prevailing.

The Tariff Raised

carpet prices considerably, some kinds having advanced three times since the passage of the bill.

All our goods were bought before things advanced. Ordinary carpet-sellers would advance retail prices now they have the chance, but that isn't our style. When we have an advantage, you get it, too.

The same low prices will hold as good on these carpets as they did last year. We haven't put up prices one cent.

The goods are the products of reputable, standard makers, and they can't be excelled anywhere.

Prices and Kinds.

Ingrains,	39c. to 70c.
Tapestries,	50c. to 80c.
Body Brussels,	90c. to $1.25.
Velvets,	85c. to $1.10.
Moquets,	89c. to $1.10.
Axminsters,	89c. to $1.10.
Wiltons,	$1.35 to $1.75.

If a carpet isn't laid right it presents an unsightly appearance, and doesn't wear as it ought.

We're told frequently that our work gives thorough satisfaction.

We try to have it so.

All Goods Delivered by Our Wagons FREE.

FARRELL'S,
146 N. Broad St.,
Trenton.

PITCHER'S CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Fac-simile Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Appears on Every Wrapper.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

A Natty Spring Top Coat

in 6 different shades, lined with the best Italian cloth, $10 and $12. Lined throughout with the finest silk, $15 to $18.

Trousers. An elegant line of neat and broad stripe worsteds. $3 50 to $7.50 for the finest Globe Mill Worsteds.

Suits In neat effects and large overlaid plaids $12.00 to $16.00. Guaranteed all wool and perfect fit.

Black Coats and Vests In a fine Black Clay Diagonal which will not shine or gloss on you at $10.00 to $16.00.

A. F. Yeutter, Merchant Tailor.

SOLOMON WILDE, Prop. T. W. MASSEY, Mgr.

Poquessing Ice Company

of Torresdale and Bristol.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN and SHIPPERS of ICE MANUFACTURED FROM DISTILLED ARTESIAN WELL WATER.

FAMILY PRICES:

12 lbs daily, 30 cents per week. 20 lbs. daily, 50 cents per week.
16 " " 40 " " " 25 " " 58 " " "

Office, State Street and Grant Avenue, Torresdale.

IT COSTS NOTHING TO HAVE YOUR EYES EXAMINED

By W. H. PODESTA & CO., Optical Specialists,
113 North Ninth St. above Arch, Phila., Pa.

They have had over fifteen years experience in all the various lines of eye work, and secure complete satisfaction to every patron. Many ills, inconveniences and discomforts are caused by Eye-Strain, which may be readily relieved if you consult their Specialist and have your Eyes examined by him FREE. He will correctly advise you without cost, whether or not glasses will give you relief. Should you need glasses, the prices quoted are not equalled, for the same grade of goods:

Solid Gold Spectacles, $2.00; elsewhere $5.00
Steel Spectacles, 50c.; elsewhere $1.00
A Written Guarantee with every Pair.

W. H. PODESTA, will give his especial attention to all callers on *Mondays* and *Thursdays*.

☞ OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS UNTIL 9 P. M.

150 DOLLARS

NEW UPRIGHT PIANO

Superior in tone, touch, volume and carrying qualities. Full 7⅓ octave, 3 pedals.

Elegantly Cased, guaranteed, and throughout a reliable, handsome Piano.

ONLY $5.00 CASH—MONTHLY PAYMENTS

SECURES IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

Other Makes { Chickering, Emerson, Gabler, Shaw, Kimball, Shoninger, Sterling, Etc.

PIANOS $150 to $2000

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1129 CHESTNUT ST.

PHILADELPHIA

Do you want any Printing?

The attention of the public is directed to the fact that the GAZETTE is better equipped to do Job Printing than any other office in Bristol, or for that matter, than any other office in Lower Bucks county. It has the largest assortment of job types selected with care for beauty of face and diversity of work, and also has a large variety of electro engravings, borders, rules, etc., which go a great ways oft times towards making a good looking and attractive piece of printing. It has four sizes of printing presses of the best makes, and other requisite machinery which enables work to be done in the best manner. The presses are run by steam power and execute their work with precision and rapidity.

The stock of plain and fancy papers, envelopes, cut cards and card board is as large as the demand warrants and is kept up in its variety. A fine line of samples of the latest designs in ball programs, tickets, menu cards, society emblems is kept for the convenience of those who wish something especially attractive.

The mechanical department is in charge of and superintended by an experienced job printer, who gives his personal supervision to the correct and tasteful execution of all orders entrusted to the office.

Our prices are very low compared to the quality of the work given, but we do not care to enter into competition with irresponsible slop shop printers who have no conception of the requirements of artistic printing.

As a proof of our ability we claim that we do more work, and have better facilities for doing it than all the other offices in Bristol combined. We have the trade and are determined to keep it, if fair dealing, good work and satisfactory prices will accomplish that end.

All we ask from those who are not now our customers is to give us a fair trial

Gazette Office,

Cor. Radcliffe and Walnut Sts., BRISTOL, PA.

B. C. FOSTER,
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
Cor. Mill and Wood Sts.,
BRISTOL, PA.

Has constantly on hand all the new designs in

Gold and Silver Watches,
Jewelry and Silverware,

Spectacles & Eyeglasses,
Black Enamel, Walnut and Oak Clocks.

☞ Particular attention given to Repairing Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. All work done at home and warranted to give satisfaction.

TRUSSES

In Every Size
And
Numerous
Designs.

DR. PURSELL'S
DRUG STORE.

HOGUET'S

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Pioneer Drug Store!

Nos. 13& 15 Mill (Main) Street, Bristol Pa

The Oldest and Largest in Bucks County.
(ESTABLISHED IN 1844.)
By the present proprietor.

A large stock of first class

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Toilet Articles Soaps, Brushes, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Sponges, Chamois Skins, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Diamond Dyes, &c.

Also SPICES of all kinds, WARRANTED PURE, at low prices.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions Accurately Compounded.

L. A. HOGUET'
Druggist and Pharmacis

Thinacura

FOR THIN PEOPLE.

ARE YOU THIN?

Flesh made with Thinacura Tablets by a scientific process. They create perfect assimilation of every kind of food, secreting the valuable parts and discarding the worthless. They make thin faces plump and round out the figure. They are the

STANDARD REMEDY

for leanness, containing no arsenic, and lutely harmless.

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.IN RESIGNATIONS.

…d from First Page.)

…the senate. This was not a …umber to do the work necessary in the transcribing rooms, and …e necessary to employ additional during the sessions of the legis-. These additional clerks were paid of contingent funds or provided for items in the general appropriation bill. …or more than 20 years this has been the uniform and unbroken custom of the legislature.

At the opening of each session it is the practice of the slate committees of the senate and house to select the appointees for the different places. These appointees are recommended by members of the respective bodies. At the beginning of the last session of the legislature Senator Thomas, who was chairman of the slate committee, called upon the governor for the purpose of securing his approval of the appointment of a number of extra employes whose services were not only desirable, but necessary in the senate. It was suggested that the number of appointees provided for in the acts of 1874 and 1895 were not sufficient to properly transact the business of that body. The governor, after carefully considering the whole question, approved the appointment of a clerk to each of the following committees: Appropriations, corporations, finance, judiciary general, judiciary special, municipal affairs, railroads, compare bills and agriculture. This made in all nine clerks to committees of the senate, to which he gave his unqualified approval.

A short time after this Representative Marshall, chairman of the slate committee of the house, and some others called upon the governor with a view of securing his approval to the appointment of some additional clerks and extra employes in the house of representatives. At this time the governor approved the appointment of a clerk to each of the following named house committees: Railroads, corporation, municipal affairs, city passenger railways, judiciary local, agriculture, compare bills, education, mines and mining and insurance. In addition to the clerks which it was agreed could be appointed to the above named committees it was decided that there should be two extra transcribing clerks in the house. This made 12 extra places in the house which met with the approval of the governor and members of the slate committee. In order that there could be no misunderstanding about this matter the accounting officers were also called into consultation. After going over the whole matter the governor, in his own handwriting, designated the amount that each clerk to a committee was to receive, and also the amount to be paid to extra transcribing clerks. Several lists of these extra employes were then made out. The governor kept one; the members of the slate committee kept one, and one was given to the state treasurer and another to the auditor general. I presume the purpose of this was to notify all the parties what places were agreed upon, so that they would know to whom payments should be made during the session.

As you are aware, none of these positions had been designated by any previous act of assembly. It is true that several committees had clerks during previous sessions of the legislature, whose compensation was always paid by items in the general appropriation bill.

The governor fixed the amount that each extra clerk to committees was to receive at $600, and the transcribing clerks were to receive $7 per day. It was the thought of persons connected with these conferences that it was necessary to appoint these extra clerks so as to facilitate the orderly transaction of business during the session. The 19 extra clerks to committees above named at $600 each amounted in the aggregate to $11,400. Each of the transcribing clerks would be entitled to receive, at $7 per day, about $1,250, making $2,500 for both. It will thus be seen that the extra employes who met with the approval of the executive and legislative branches of our state government would cost $13,900, or thereabouts. It must not be forgotten that all the clerks appointed to serve on the above named committees were on the extra list. There were a few of the important committees entitled to clerks under acts of assembly. None of these are included in the above list.

Several weeks after the organization of the legislature a number of these extra employes came to me and complained that they were not being fairly treated. A clerk to one of the committees herein before named informed me that he was the head of a large family, was a poor man, without funds to pay his boarding in the city, and without means to buy necessaries for his family at home. He further informed me that the state treasurer would not advance money to employes on the extra list. I became interested in the case, as you or any other humane man would have been. I waited upon the state treasurer and asked him if some arrangements could not be made by which advances could be made on the salary of this person.

The treasurer very frankly told me that there was so much contention and factional discord in the legislature that he had no assurance the compensation for the extra employes would be provided for by proper legislation. He thought it was unfair that he should assume the responsibility and bear the burden of paying these extra employes under the circumstances. He did not hesitate on account of the fear of executive disapproval, for the reason that the governor had approved the appointment of these persons at the beginning of the session, and had filed with him a list of the committees so designated, but was uncertain as to the result in the legislature. Afterwards the subject was again called to my mind by several employes, members of the house, and others, and it was the unanimous opinion of these persons that some arrangements should be made through which the employes could secure advances on their salaries. It was suggested that an agreement might be entered into by which the persons signing the same should indemnify the state treasurer for any loss that might occur to him if the legislature failed to make the necessary appropriation for the extra employes.

I note the comment in the public press about what this writing should be called. It was, in fact, an agreement in the nature of an indemnity to the state treasurer, but for the purpose of this case, I care not whether it is called an "indemnity," "obligation" or "bond." The purpose was to share the responsibility of these advances with the state treasurer, and that was the only purpose. It was agreed in this obligation that the state treasurer would be protected to the amount of $16,000. This sum was fixed and agreed upon for the reason that it would take about $14,000 to pay the extra employes approved by the governor, and it was suggested that on account of the confused condition of things after the burning down of the old capitol several additional employes be appointed. The balance of the $16,000, after paying the extras appointed by the governor, could be used for that purpose. I did not then know, and have never since learned, how many extra employes were on the list in addition to those approved by the governor. I only know the fact that it was represented to me that there were a few extra watchmen, janitors and pages employed when the legislature undertook to do its work in several different buildings in the city of Harrisburg after the fire.

Under these circumstances I signed the obligation. It was not a matter in which I had any personal or selfish interest. I do not personally know many employes to whom advances were made. I signed the obligation because I felt that these extra employes had been properly and regularly selected, with the approval of the executive and legislative branches of the government, and that it was only fair that they should be paid for their services. To my mind it would have been cruel and heartless to have arbitrarily withheld from them salaries which they so much needed to support themselves and families. Advances have always been made to the members of the legislature and employes during the session. At the time these advances are made there is no authority of law. The authority of law comes afterward, when the legislature makes an appropriation in the general appropriation bill, but it is certainly sticking in the bark to say that members and employes are not entitled to receive advances on their salaries until the general appropriation bill is passed. Such a rule would mean that poor men could not be members of the legislature. I venture to suggest that there were not five members of the house or senate or employes who did not receive advances on their salaries during the session. I know of no reason why such advances should not be made.

I am familiar with the constitutional requirements to which you refer, namely: "No payment shall be made from the state treasury or be in any way authorized to any person except to an acting officer or employe appointed in pursuance of law."

I respectfully submit, however, that the extra employes were acting officers in that they were appointed in pursuance of custom and law and many of them approved by the governor. In this connection I desire to say that no one, so far as I have any knowledge, was paid for services he did not render the state. If any such practice obtained it was not with my knowledge, consent or approval. I did not then know, and have not since learned, that there was any such case.

If you question the authority of the executive and legislative branches of the government to make the appointment of extra employes and provide compensation for the same by items in the general appropriation bill, I desire to call your attention to the case of the commonwealth versus Gregg, 161 P. S. 582, with which you are entirely familiar. You will remember that by an item in the general appropriation act of 1893 the compensation for clerks in the office of prothonotaries of the supreme court was provided for. There was no prior act of assembly creating such an office or authorizing the appointment of such clerks. The office and compensation therefor was created by an item in the general appropriation bill at one and the same time. The auditor general doubted the right of the legislature to create an office in that way and refused to draw his warrant for the payment of the salaries of such officers. A mandamus proceeding was instituted and the case went to the supreme court. Mr. Justice Mitchell, who delivered the opinion of the court, discussed the question of legislative power and authority in such cases with much interest, from which I quote the following:

"As already said, it is conceded on all hands that the legislature had ample power to do the substantial thing that it did, to wit: To authorize the appointment of a clerk in the office of the prothonotary and provide for his salary out of the public treasury, and as the purpose of such appointment and the duties of the appointee were to secure the performance of the regular and ordinary work of the office, we are of the opinion that the legislature might constitutionally do it in the form they did, by an item in the general appropriation bill for the judicial department."

The learned justice took the broad ground that under the constitutional requirement the legislature must be the exclusive judge of the form in which its enactments shall be put, and that if it chooses to make an office by providing compensation in the general appropriation act it has the power to do so. If, then, the legislature has the power to provide additional employes in the judiciary department of the state government by an item in the general appropriation bill it seems to me there is much greater force and reason in the position that it can provide for the compensation of extra employes, whose appointments are made necessary to transact its own business. It will certainly not be contended that the legislature has greater power and control over the employes of the judiciary department than it has over its own. In stating the rule laid down in the above case the supreme court says that in such cases much weight must be given to the legislative understanding and practice during a long term of years. In this connection I beg to remind you that the rule and custom followed in the appointment of the extra employes at the last session of the legislature has the sanction of more than 20 years of legislative practice and precedent.

Then, again, I recall that under the general appropriation act of 1895, passed during the present administration, and approved after painstaking and careful consideration by yourself and other members of the cabinet, contains items providing for the compensation of the extra employes just as the act of 1897 did. The act of 1895, although it contained compensation for extra employes, received the approval of the present executive. I do not state this for the purpose of criticising his act in so doing. My opinion is that there was no impropriety in approving it then and that there is none in doing the same thing in 1897. I may be at fault, but I fail to comprehend how that can be morally and constitutionally wrong in 1897 which is legally right in 1895.

On this point I would do an injustice to myself if I failed to remind you that the general appropriation act of 1897 contains compensation for the extra employes, approved at the beginning of the session by the governor and members of slate committees. In other words, the governor and yourself have seen no impropriety in approving the compensation for these extra employes to the amount of about $14,000, who were on the list without authority of law, according to your own position, yet you do not hesitate to cloud my official integrity and remove me from office because I, in a small way, helped these very men to receive advances on their salaries while they were performing the duties of the positions to which they were appointed.

The general appropriation act of 1897 was approved with full knowledge of the fact by the governor and yourself that it contained compensation for a large number of extra employes. The approval of the appropriation for these extra employes is as constitutionally wrong, if wrong at all, as the approval of any compensation for extra services alleged to be without authority of law. There was no authority of law for the extra employes approved by the governor except the items in the general appropriation act afterwards passed. You will also recall the fact that the general appropriation act of 1897 contains an item of more than $4,000 for the compensation of extra employes during the session of 1895. This item was unintentionally overlooked in 1895 and the mistake was corrected in 1897. This was money paid without any previous authority of law.

In view of the authority of the supreme court above cited, in the light of legislative precedent during a period of more than 20 years, with a knowledge of the fact that the present administration approved items for the compensation of extra employes in the general appropriation act of 1895, and having in mind that the governor approved the compensation for extra employes in 1897 to the amount of about $14,000, I respectfully submit that the position I assume in this controversy is supported by precedent and authority.

In conclusion permit me to say that I have but one purpose in the recital of these facts, and that is to inform yourself and the public of the transaction from beginning to end.

Very respectfully yours,
JOHN P. ELKIN.

The Prosperity Show.

From the Buffalo (N. Y.) Commercial.

It has been a standing joke with the free silverites and the Bryanites that if McKinley was the "advance agent of prosperity" he was "a long way ahead of the show." He seems, however, to have heralded a "show" that has reached the country, that is in splendid shape, that has come to stay, and that will draw big houses, and a big business. That sound, reliable and conservative business paper, the New York Journal of Commerce says:

"The loans of the Clearing House banks of this city last week touched the highest figure on record. The leading operations of the banks usually attain their highest expansion in the month of September, and this current month opens with a total of loans and discounts amounting to $569,300,000. In September of last year, the highest weekly average was $453,100,000, and in 1895, $522,700,000.

"Compared with September of the panic year (1893), the current figures show an increase of $169,100,000, and with September of 1889—a year of great financial expansion, the crisis of 1890—the increase is $70,000,000. The comparison shows that the city banks are now lending 14 per cent. more than the highest volume ever attained in the history of their operations. No more complete demonstration is possible of the completeness of the recovery of business from its late depression. We are far beyond the highest previous normal level of activity."

These are figures that do not lie. They silence every calamity howler; they gladden the heart of every workingman. They are splendid reading for the laboring men after they come home from their picnic today.

Now the clouds are breaking away. The sun is beginning to smile again. Confidence in American intelligence, business judgment, and commercial loyalty to commercial obligations is restored. The whole magnificent machine of our industrial system is again steadily getting under way. With the final adoption of the Dingley tariff bill, there has come the formal guarantee that our commercial affairs will be handled by the present administration in a broad, liberal and statesmanlike way.—Chicago Dry Goods Reporter.

RACING WITH FIRE.

The train was crossing a vast prairie. The single line of rails ran as straight as if it had been drawn with a ruler from one horizon to the other. On each side the coarse grass, green with the tint of spring, waved breast high. There was no sound except the monotonous beat of the wheels as they passed from one rail to the next and the steady swish of the grass as it bent before the rushing wind of the train.

I was sitting on the platform of the observation car with half a dozen other passengers. The conversation fell upon prairie fires, and each man had his say.

"It was along in 1874 when this road was building and I was one of the engineer's assistants," spoke up a grizzled, hard featured man who had taken but little part in the conversation. "We began at the western end, down by Bucephalus, and we had laid out about 40 miles of track in a straight line right across the prairie, and had got to within, say, ten miles from where we are at this identical minute. It was an easy job, for we just laid the sleepers down on the ground and spiked the rails to them, calculating to ballast the track when we got good and ready. I had a big gang of Irishmen under me, and we used to average a mile a day of track laying. One July we had a strike among the laborers, and all hands quit work. I was down at Bucephalus at the time, and the chief engineer asked me to take a locomotive over the line and see if the strikers had done any damage before they left us.

"I started out in the morning with nobody except the engineer in charge of the locomotive, I agreeing to take turns with him in shoveling coal and watching the engine. We came along slow and easy, for the track was too rough for any fast running, and about noon we got to where it ended. There were no signs that the strikers had meddled with the track, and as it was a pretty hot day Sam and I, after we had had our lunch, lay down alongside of the engine in the shade of the cab and took a nap.

"I woke up a little before 2 o'clock, and as I was filling a pipe and making up my mind to wake Sam and to start for home a big wolf bolted out from the high grass and ran across the track not two yards from us. His tail was between his legs and the foam was dripping from his mouth, and he was making about as good time as any wolf ever made before or since. He never so much as looked at me, and when he had vanished I called Sam and told him I had seen a mad wolf. While I was speaking about a dozen prairie dogs rushed past us, and then there came another wolf and a couple of hares. All of them were doing their level best, and they paid no more attention to us than if we had been a couple of corpses.

"'What on earth is the meaning of this circus?' says I. 'Are those animals just racing for the championship, or is there somebody after them?'

"Sam didn't answer, but I saw that he looked scared. He sprang up, and climbing on his engine looked over the prairie to the eastward. Then he sang out to me to get into the cab quicker than lightning and started to open the draft and set the fires blazing.

"'What is it?' I began to ask as I climbed into the cab. But I didn't need to finish my question. I could see for myself what was the matter. The whole prairie east of us, as far as I could see, was in a blaze, and as there had been a strong east wind all day, and the fire wasn't more than three or four miles away, I calculated it would be down on us in a very few minutes.

"'Hadn't we better start a fire and burn some of this grass off before the fire gets here?' I asked Sam. You see, I had read about that way of stopping a prairie fire, and knowing that Sam had been born and bred on the prairie I calculated he would know all about it.

"'Better start hell!' says Sam. 'Can't you see that the wind has all gone down here, though it's blowing a gale where the fire is? Hold on now, for I'm going to open her out, and we're going to do some tall running.'

"With that he pulled open the throttle, and the engine started with a big jump, as if she had just seen the fire and was badly scared. We went down the track for about a mile at a pretty good gait, and then we had to stop while Sam tightened a nut in the connecting rod.

"'Do you mean to run away from the fire?' I asked.

"'I calculate to try it,' said Sam, 'since it's our only chance, but I don't much believe that we can run as fast on this track as the fire can. That fire is coming on at the rate of 20 miles an hour, and whether this engine will keep on the rail at any such rate as that I have my doubts. Hello! Here come the snakes.'

"Well, we started on again, running over snakes by the dozen. We had lost only about two or three minutes by stopping, but the fire seemed to have gained on us about half the distance that it had been when we first saw it, and we were near enough now to hear the crackling and the roaring of the flames. I saw the fire strike a big tree, and if you'll believe it that tree burst as if it had been filled with gunpowder and vanished clean out of sight in less than a minute after the leaves began to frizzle. The wind was drawing toward the fire, but we could see by the way the flames acted that a high east wind was bringing the fire down on us at an awful rate. The flames would shoot up 30 or 40 feet into the air and wave just as if they were hurrahing at the prospect of catching us.

"Our engine was doing at least 25 miles an hour, and was swinging from side to side and bumping over the joints—for we didn't have any fishplates in those days—as if she was bound to jump the track. We had outrun the snake procession, and the only live thing we could see was a coyote who was loping down the track 50 yards ahead of us without so much as turning his head to see what was after him.

"'How long will the track stand this sort of thing?' says I to Sam as he finished shoveling fresh coal into the fire.

"'Don't know,' says he. 'It's 18 miles from here to the Wachusetts river, and if we can get across the bridge ahead of the fire there is a fair chance that it won't cross. I don't much believe that we will fetch the bridge, but if we don't it won't be because I don't drive this yer engine for all she's worth. We're dead men if she jumps the track, and we're dead men if we stop short of the river, so we might as well let her go and take our chances.'

"Sam hung on to the lever and I hung on to the edge of the cab window. Neither of us could have kept our feet without hanging on to something. I am free to say that first along I was pretty badly scared, but when the engine didn't leave the track for all her slewings and jumpings I began to think she would carry us through. So far as I could see, the fire didn't gain any on us, but then we didn't seem to be gaining anything to speak of on the fire.

"Presently Sam swore in a general sort of way and sung out to me to rake up the fire. I did so, and then, supposing that something must have dissatisfied him, I asked him what was the matter.

"'That derned coyote's the matter,' said he. 'We don't gain an inch on him, and I do most everlastingly hate to be beat by a coyote. Here, you take the lever while I ile her jints a little. I'm bound to beat that coyote between here and the river or to pile up this engine. I never see such an impudent, derned brute since I took to railroading.'

"Well, Sam went out on the engine with his oil can, and when he had oiled her to his satisfaction he came back and raked up the fire again and fussed around with his gauges. He seemed to have forgotten all about the danger we were in and to think of nothing but racing with that coyote. Pretty soon we could see that we had gained a little on the beast, and Sam was as cheerful as he would have been if he had been sitting comfortably in a Bucephalus saloon. He never so much as looked back at the prairie fire, that was as near as ever and as bent on gathering us in.

"'The ground is sort of loose and swampy just below here, if I remember right,' said I. 'Will she keep the track, do you think?'

"Sam didn't answer me, for he was leaning out of the cab and watching the coyote. Suddenly he sings out: 'Hurrah, boys! The coyote's losing his wind. There ain't ten minutes' more run in him, and we'll be atop of him in less than that time.'

"Just then we struck the swampy part of the road that I had been speaking of, and, one side of the track sinking a little too deep the engine jumped the rails and struck out across the prairie on her own hook. Sam and I jumped at the same minute, and when we picked ourselves up the engine was lying on its side about a rod away from the track and the tender was trying to climb over the wreck.

"'That there coyote's won, after all,' said Sam. 'He's got a fresh wind, and he's safe to make the river in time to save his bacon.'

"'What's the use of talking about him?' says I. 'Tell me what we're going to do. There ain't any sort of use in trying to run, I suppose?'

"'Not the smallest derned grain,' says Sam. 'That fire is due here in about 15 minutes, and we might as well sit down quiet and wait for it.'

"I saw that Sam didn't consider that there was the least bit of a chance for us, and you can imagine whether I was scared or not.

"'I did read once,' says Sam, 'about a chap who was riding on the prairie and was chased by a fire same as we are now. He shot his horse and ripped the hide off and wrapped himself up in it. The hide being green, you understand, didn't burn, and the man came through all right. It's a middling tough yarn, but all the same it's a thing that might have happened. I was thinking that if the fire would wait half an hour till my boiler tubes cooled down. I could pull them out and we could get into the boiler, the same as the man got into his horse's hide. But there's no use in signaling that fire to stop and lay up on a siding for half an hour just to suit us.'

"'There's water in the tender,' said I. 'Couldn't we do anything with that?'

"'Your head, pardner,' says Sam, getting up and going toward the tender, 'ain't so far from being level. Let's see how much water we've got.'

"With that he opened the water tank and looked in. 'We're all right,' says he. 'You come along here and get into that tank with me. We'll put the cover on when the fire reaches us, and I expect we can stand it for five minutes or so. It's a scheme that lays way over that fellow's horsehide game, and I shouldn't wonder if it turned out satisfactory for all.'

"The manhole was big enough to let a man through, and when Sam and I got into the tank and crouched down in a sort of sitting position the water came just up to our chins, and we had about ten inches of head room. Sam pulled the iron cover part way over the hole and said: 'Now we're pretty certain not to be roasted, which that fire is aiming at. It'll be some satisfaction to get the better of it.'

"'I don't see,' said I, 'that we're bettering things very much by putting ourselves in the way of being boiled instead of roasted.'

"'I don't suppose,' said Sam, 'that there is any great things to choose between being roasted or biled or fried or, you might say, baked, but that fire has set its mind on roasting us, and if we're biled it'll be disappointed. Besides I ain't so sure about the biling. It'll take some time to heat up this water, and we may pull through after all.'

"Just then the noise of the fire showed that it was getting close to us, and a whiff of smoke came into the tank. Sam pulled the cover on and says to me: 'Just sit and take it easy. There's air enough here to last us for some time if we don't use it up talking.'

"I kept quiet and said my prayers to myself. The fire came down on us with a whoop like ten tribes of Injuns, and the top of the tank was hot in less than no time. The roaring of the fire seemed to pass on and away from us, but there was a tremendous lot of crackling going on in our neighborhood, which showed that the fire was still all around us. We waited and waited, hoping every minute that the fire would die out and let us open the tank. The water kept getting warmer and warmer, and when I touched the top of the tank, where the water didn't reach it, I burned my fingers. The air, too, kept getting more and more choky, until I was very near my last gasp, and Sam was about the same. When he couldn't stand it any longer, he threw off the cover and put his head out. Then he broke into a big laugh that was a little hoarse by reason of the choking he had undergone, and he climbed out of the tank, calling to me to follow him, which naturally I did without wasting time.

"The prairie fire was miles away, and the crackling which we heard was made by the woodwork of the tender and the wreck of the engine cab, which was all in a blaze. There wasn't anything to hurt us when we were once outside of the tank, but if we had staid in it long enough we should have been boiled without the least doubt. We jumped down on the ground and stood there to see the wreck burn, and with the exception of my burned fingers and a little hair that was singed off the top of Sam's head we were as cool and comfortable as a man could want to be.

"We walked back to Bucephalus, and I had considerable difficulty in getting my chief to believe that Sam and I had saved ourselves by hiding in a tank. I was so well pleased at my escape that it made very little odds to me what he thought about it, but Sam was that discontented at having his engine beat by a coyote that nobody could get a civil word out of him for the next week."—Pall Mall Magazine

ERRORS OF AUTHORS.

Som Bad Musical Breaks That Have Been Made by Writers.

In their allusions to the musical art our novelists commit the most amazing blunders with the most serene consolence, blunders of which any schoolgirl would be ashamed, and from which no more trouble than is necessary to turn over the leaves of a dictionary of music might have saved them. One novelist, for example, makes his hero a soprano. Another pictures a Scottish highlander sitting on the roadside singing a Jacobite song and accompanying himself on the bagpipe. Mr. Marion Crawford has ascribed "La Favorita" to Verdi, a feat paralleled by Mr. Black in setting a lady down to a piano to play Beethoven's "Farewell," a composition unknown to that musician's many admirers. Mr. Black has again distinguished himself by describing one of his heroines as playing an unheard of and impossible sonata of Mozart's in A sharp major. One of the early popes stigmatized the innocent scale of C major as lascivious and banished it from the music of the church. One can understand Mr. Black's key of A sharp major being placed on the index expurgatorius of the musician, for the ten sharps which would be required to make up its signature would frighten a Diabolus among piano players. Even Charles Reade, who really did know something about music, at any rate about old violins, was on dangerous ground when he ventured on details of musical technic.

In "Peg Woffington," for example, he makes the famous actress whistle a quick movement upon a huge paste ring and then tells how Mr. Cibber was confounded by "this sparkling adagio." No wonder Mr. Cibber was confounded. A quick movement which is at the same time an adagio is enough to confound anybody. Nor are Englishmen the only offenders. Victor Hugo in "Les Miserables" has three violins and a flute playing some of Haydn's quartets at a wedding. The combination is curious enough in all conscience, and certainly Haydn never wrote for any such quartet of instruments. Aristotle held that the moral effect of a flute is bad and exciting. What it might be when combined with three violins we can only guess.—Macmillan's Magazine.

There have been comparatively few good composers of organ music, and although of recent years a great deal of organ music has been published the entire field of legitimate organ compositions occupies but limited space.

Mark Antony is said to have squandered $785,000,000.

IT HURT HER DIGNITY

The Elevator Man's Trick Offended the Falling Girl.

"You fellows have got your business down to quite an exact science," the eighth floor passenger remarked, observing that the elevator had been stopped with its floor on an exact level with the floor of the hallway.

"Yes," the elevator man assented; "a person gets so used to that sort of thing that he doesn't notice it much. A rather neat piece of work was done in that next shaft the other day," he continued. "Probably nobody except me would have paid any attention to it, but it struck me as a very good illustration of the skill that can be developed in this profession."

"Yes?"

"Yes. It was this way: The twenty-second floor door of this here shaft where the thing occurred had been left open and a stenographer girl gets absentminded and steps in. The car was then at the twelfth, coming up, and the elevator man sees the stenographer just as she starts. 'Here, this'll never do,' says he, and with that he reverses and starts his car down.

"The girl passes me at the seventeenth, and I throws everything open to keep alongside of her, and watch what happens. At the rate she was going I judged she'd hit the roof of the car under her with an awful bump, but she didn't. The elevator man kep' his eye on her and gauged the speed of his car so's to fall just a le-e-etle bit slower than she did. She'd almost caught him at the seventh, and they was going like fun. If it hadn't been a pretty high building his calculations would have been upset of course. As it was, though, he had time to jolly her for a floor or two—kept just out of her reach, you know, so's to keep her guessing. When he sees he's getting pretty close to bottom, he pulls the lever over just the le-east bit, sir, and she lights on the roof of that car just as easy as if she was sitting down on an easy chair. He stops with his roof flush with the second floor, and the stenographer opens the door and steps out. She'd never speak to that man again, she vowed, because he'd joshed her that little bit on the way down. Funny how touchy these women are, ain't it?"—Chicago Times-Herald.

Labouchere on Monarchy.

Monarchy in England will last my time, but even if the hereditary principle is maintained in regard to the figurehead of the state, the fuss and feathers in connection with a court will probably have disappeared by the time those who come after us are discussing the events of the twentieth century. For all this is every day becoming more and more out of harmony with modern thought. Those, however, who would have the institution continue in its present form in sæcula sæculorum would do well to reverse the Salic law and limit the succession to the throne to females, for they are far more fitted for the ornamental function of reigning without ruling than men. Their weakness is their strength, and they have tact.—London Truth.

Reward or Punishment.

The Sire de Joinville tells us in his "Histoire de St. Louis" how a certain Brother Yves of the preaching friars once met while crossing a street in Damascus at the time of the sixth crusade an aged woman who carried in her right hand a bowl of fire and in her left a bottle of water.

"Where are you going?" asked the Brother Yves.

"I go," said she, "to burn up heaven with the fire and put out hell with the water. And so I will make an end of both."

"And for why will you do this?" asked the friar.

"Because," said she, "I would that we did good neither for the joys of heaven nor for the fear of hell pain, but purely for the love of God, who deserves so well of us and who is able to deliver us from evil."—Fortnightly Review.

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